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Postal Rate Hike Opposed; New OPA 'T' Gas Control; Turin Hit by Food Riots

The World's Day—December 3, 1943

Boston: Bill to Increase Postal Rates Opposed

Boston's Chamber of Commerce voiced strong opposition today to the bill now in the Senate to raise postal rates for the purpose of increasing Federal tax revenues. [Page 2.]

Higher education after the war will be available according to ability to profit from it, rather than ability to pay for it, says Dr. E. George Payne, speaking at the Hotel Statler this noon to 58th annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. [Page 4.]

Any unusual action or occurrences affecting Metropolitan District Commission police will be reported to Governor Saltonstall under new MDC instructions. The Commission action came after the Governor had criticized Eugene C. Hultman, M. D. C. head, for failure to inform him of the use of Commission police in a recent Boston gambling raid staged by Attorney General Bushnell.

Defeat of compulsory sickness insurance bills was asked of Congress by the Medical Societies of the six New England states. [Page 5.]

Washington: OPA Plans 'T' Gas Coupon Control

Issuance of "T" gasoline coupons in serially numbered strips, beginning Jan. 1, was announced by the OPA. The agency said it hopes by the numbering to separate gasoline "black market" operators from one of their major sources of supply. "T" coupons are issued for use by commercial vehicles and taxicabs.

Coal Mines Administrator Ickes released from Government possession mines of 50 more coal companies, bringing to 230 the number of firms whose mines have been restored to private management since the Government took possession on Nov. 1 because of strikes.

Loan rate increases on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and other products, by the Commodity Credit Corporation were proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senators Bankhead (D) of Alabama, and Eastland (D) of Mississippi, who said cotton is the only agricultural commodity now selling below parity.

Statehood for Alaska, with all the privileges enjoyed by other states of the Union, was proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Delegate Dimond.

Labor will demand shorter postwar hour standards without reductions in earnings, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Truman War Investigating Committee. Mr. Green asserted the Administration has "not kept its part of the no-strike agreement by adjusting wages to absorb increasing living costs."

In Europe: SS General Sent to End Turin Riots

Food disorders in Turin in Northern Italy have prompted the sending of Brigadier General Zimmerman of the SS troops to the area who has pledged to restore order "at all costs." These disorders were intensified after the Allied air raid of Dec. 1, it is reported.

London newspapers have gone on sale on Madrid news stands for the first time since 1940, a Madrid dispatch from the Associated Press discloses.

The Inter-Allied Advisory Council on Italy has gone on a two weeks' inspection trip to Allied-occupied territory. The function of the Council, formed at the Moscow Conference, is to make recommendations concerning co-ordination of policy regarding Italy.

Germany is reconsidering its decision to send 1,200 Norwegian students to a concentration camp, following an urgent protest from the Swedish Government, late dispatches from Norway report.

National: Steel Workers Plan to Keep Pledge

The United Steelworkers of America, preparing to battle for a 17-cents-an-hour wage raise which would smash the Government's Little Steel formula, declared it will nonetheless stick to its no-strike pledge. A resolution to this effect was adopted in Pittsburgh by the union's executive and policy committees.

Heavily-armed transport ships are to be built under a new construction program at Kaiser shipyards in Portland, Ore, and Vancouver, Wash., which have been turning out Liberty freighters and escort aircraft carriers. Launching of the first Victory Ship is scheduled for mid-January.

Adela Rogers St. Johns, the author, whose son was lost in the Royal Air Force last September, sponsored the naval combat carried Achernar, launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, United States Steel subsidiary, Kearny, N. J. The Achernar, built for the N. S. Maritime Commission, will be transferred to the Navy upon completion.

A break in "big inch," recently-completed transcontinental oil pipe line, spread an unestimated but serious flow of oil through a section of country near Hamilton, Ohio. Initial reports said at least "40 miles of the oil have been lost," and that immediate efforts of engineers and repair crews were concentrating in staving off the hazard of fire.

Nearly 4,000 machinists at four Henry J. Kaiser-operated shipyards in California are idle pending company-union negotiations to settle a jurisdictional dispute. The International Associated Machinists' Local 824, A. F. of L., said the machinists objected to order that members doing work on "heavy duty" machinery pay an $80 clearance fee to the operating engineers' local No. 3.

Arthur Walsh, one-time recording violinist for Thomas A. Edison, Inc., who later became the company's Executive Vice-President, has been sworn in as New Jersey's junior Senator.

Americas: Colombia to Sign United Nations Pact

President Lopez of Colombia has sent a message to Acting President Echandia and the Colombian Foreign Minister accepting their request that he sign the United Nations pact on behalf of his country. Colombia, to become the 34th nation to sign the pact, last week declared a "state of belligerency" exists between Colombia and Germany following the sinking of the schooner Ruby by a German submarine. President Lopez is in the United States on a leave of absence.

Canada: Military Government Course Announced

A military government course will be opened at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., to train Canadian Army, Navy, and Air Force officers to govern liberated territories, it has been announced in Ottawa.

Canadians do not face any acute coal shortage this winter, in the opinion of Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe, who warns, however, that they can expect no relaxation in gasoline rationing.

The amount of bacon to be exported from Canada to Great Britain is the subject of negotiation between the two countries, Britain being desirous of obtaining more than the allotment specified by Canadian authorities.

Production of children's shoes will be increased by at least 1,000,000 pairs in 1944 under a plan worked out by the Prices Board and the industry, officials announce.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Cloudy and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Lowest Grade Meat Plentiful As Points Drop

Need to move it quickly is urged upon consumers by retailers and grocers to prevent waste.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Utility" is a term which is likely to become very familiar to New England householders during the next few weeks with lowered point values on meats and as larger stocks of beef, veal, lamb, and pork continue to pile up in retailers' showcases which for so long were nearly empty.

"Utility" is the fourth grade in meat classifications, "A.A." being top; "Good" the second grade; and "Commercial" the third grade. Government requirements for the armed forces take 45 per cent of the two top grades. The balance finds its way into institutions, restaurants, and hotels. This is true, also, of a large proportion of third grade meats, leaving only "Utility" —and plenty of it right now—for the retail-consumer trade.

Serious Problem

"This has created a very serious problem for New England retailers," according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Provision Dealers' Association. "The 'Utility' grade must be moved quickly, since it breaks down rapidly in quality. Furthermore, there is a larger proportion of bone to meat in these lower grades of meat, and there is a steady loss to the retailer who finds it necessary to constantly trim the various cuts to retain its best appearance on the counter.

"The one thing that would be intolerable at this time is waste in meat," Mr. McCabe continued. "The OPA apparently is thoroughly aware of the problem, and the reduction in point values of various meats—effective Sunday—will help the situation to a certain extent. But, there must be no wholesale loss in carload lots as was the case with potatoes last summer," he declared.

Abundant Supply

A survey of Greater Boston markets today indicated that most stores had abundant supplies of cheaper grades of beef. Those that had limited supplies of better grades apparently had obtained it on the strength of laying in huge stocks of lower grades—all of which must be moved quickly to avoid spoilage.

Pork, lamb, and veal also were plentiful—but, again, largely only in the "Utility" class. Enormous numbers of lighter-weight cattle have been slaughtered, and right now packing plants in the West are being jammed to beyond capacity with hogs.

However, it is generally recognized that the surplus of meats and the consequent easing of point values is, in all probability, only temporary. Once the overabundant slaughtering of the moment begins to taper off and distribution is completed, there is likely to be a considerable time lag before new meat supplies will be forthcoming, as it takes time to raise new animals, particularly steers.

Poultry Shortage

While beef, lamb, and pork products were plentiful in the markets today, a shortage of poultry, particularly fowl, seemed to be devoloping. Several places displayed turkeys, but there was no great demand for them, as there

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Fifth Army Scores New Gains in Italy; Nazis Still Retain Control in Germany; Prospects for Soldier Vote Brighter

Ballot bill restriction held aid to passage of measure giving election privileges.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Prospects that Congress may pass the Green-Lucas bill authorizing soldiers and sailors to cast ballots overseas during the war were enhanced today after the Senate adopted a Republican amendment placing restrictions on 1944 political campaign propaganda.

The amendment, sponsored by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and adopted by a 42 to 35 Senate vote, says that "it shall be unlawful for any officer of, or person employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government —including the Army and the Navy—to deliver or cause to be delivered to persons in the armed forces any general communication, Government magazine, Government newspaper, motion-picture film, or other literature or material containing political argument or political propaganda of any kind designed or calculated to affect the result of any election."

Passage of this restriction is expected to draw Republican support to the bill to offset the opposition it is still likely to muster from southern Democrats who feel it would abrogate their own voting restrictions, including poll taxes.

Outlook Uncertain

No predictions are being made here yet as to whether the measure will ever get through the House which is usually more political minded than the Senate.

A foretaste of what may be expected there came yesterday in an exchange on the Senate floor between Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, and Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania.

Senator Guffey charged the Senator Taft forces with trying to change "an honest, patriotic bill" into a "vigorously partisan measure."

Senator Moore retorted that there had never been any question in his mind "from the beginning" that the bill was "of a most partisan nature and purely political. There is no doubt," he declared, "who will benefit from the soldiers' vote." He refused to elaborate on his statement when asked by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, if he was contending that "the Armed Forces and Merchant Marine are composed entirely of Democrats."

Radiocasts Regulated

Ten Democrats joined 32 Republicans in voting for the Taft amendment. Previous to its passage the Administration forces tried to muster support for a substitute amendment sponsored by Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, but failed by a 39-to-36 vote. The Taft amendment differs from the Lucas proposal chiefly in that it holds Army and Navy chiefs as well as other Government officials responsible for seeing that political propaganda is not delivered to soldiers.

The Taft amendment permits the rebroadcast over Government-controlled radio stations of political

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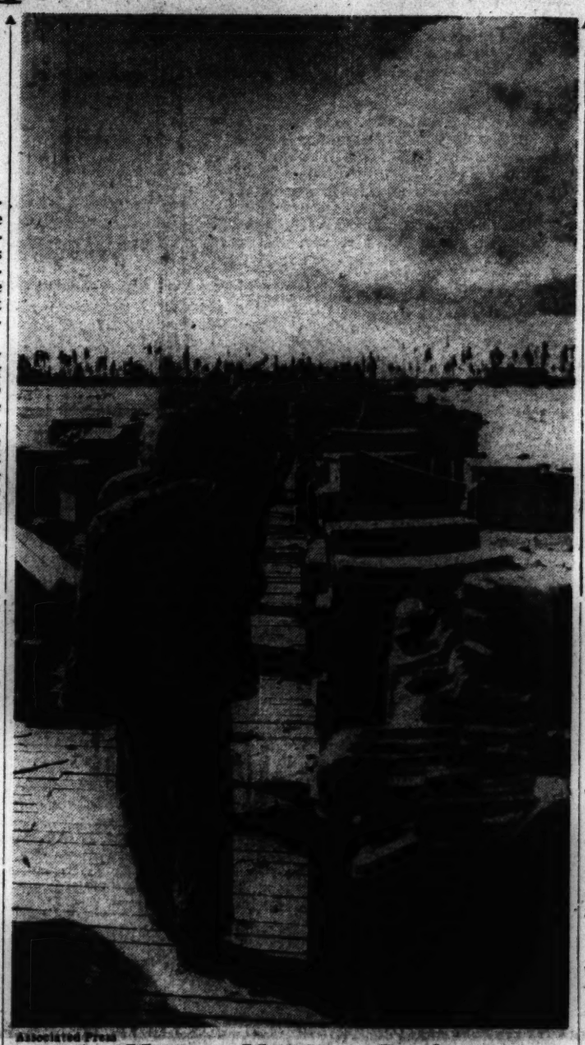

Associated Press

Marines March to Battle

United States Marine reinforcements march down the pier toward the palm-fringed shore of Tarawa Island in the Gilbert group of the Pacific. These troops followed early waves of assault troops driving the Japanese from the island Nov. 20.

Britain and U. S. Map New Censorship Policy

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—The American and British Governments are negotiating a uniform censorship policy to prevent a repetition of the breach in the voluntry secrecy which endangered the security of the North African conference and gave foreign newspapers a 24-hour break on a transcendant story about which American correspondents had all the facts, it was learned today.

Already four strong protests have been registered to British authorities because of the distribution of a Lisbon, Portugal, dispatch by Reuters prematurely disclosing that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Chiang Kai-shek were together in Cairo.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has made formal and strong representations to Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information.

The Office of Censorship has made known its view that the breach of secrecy served to imperil the security of the participants.

Protest to Halifax

A representative group of Washington correspondents, who specialize in covering the White House, have drafted a protest to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, and have asked him, as an ally of cordial Anglo-American rela-

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Berlin pictures raids by Allies as directed at complete annihilation of German Reich.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 3—As the bombings of Berlin continue, the question arises how far the raids have affected the morale of the German people. In no sense can it be said that the effect has been to create an anti-Nazi feeling. Indeed the Nazi propaganda machinery has been turned full blast onto announcing that the purpose of the raids, like that of the Allied four-power conference, is to draw the German people away from their Nazi leaders. "The enemy," it says, "stands perfectly united as far as their desire for annihilation of the German Reich is concerned."

According to all reports entering Bern bombings have been nothing like the knockout blow to Berlin's morale that the relatively slight bombing of Rome proved to be when it was followed by Mussolini's fall.

The populace of Rome, including little children, openly abused the Fascists on the streets and Fascists did nothing to defend themselves.

This kind of demonstration would be unthinkable in Berlin. The boastful claim of Germans, "We are not Italians," holds good.

Some anti-Nazi defeatist symptoms have been registered, however. For example, anti-regime slogans spread in leaflets by students, almost a year ago in Munich, were shouted in chorus by Berlin women. Such outbursts have been quickly and efficiently handled by the Elite Guard or forgotten again in fear of suffering.

More Food Provided

Morale has been boosted a little by special ration system. Though a shortage of supplies was registered in Berlin, due to the destruction of food and medicine depots, on the whole Berliners received the best coffee and chocolate during last week's bombing that they had received for months before. Steaming Army kettles were waiting for them in the city outskirts.

The Berliners were fed, clothed, and cared for by the Nazi Social Service as soon as they were rushed out of the danger zone by a special corps of trucks and motorcycles.

"The bombing was terrible, the organization of relief was wonderful," said one eyewitness who went through the worst of the raids.

The bombing of Berlin would not have been so bad if hundreds of thousands of evacuated people had not returned home despite the warning of the Government. The welcome of these evacuated persons in the places of evacuation seems not to have been completely satisfactory.

In Bavaria they heard the statement: "The war against Prussia will be the best war of all."

Country villages, which are mostly self-sufficient but are not able to feed the new arrivals, were forced to import vegetables and fruits from other regions.

This is especially true in the

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Eighth Army slows pace; Berlin again target of RAF; Blizzards bog Russian drive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Gen. Mark W. Clark's Allied Fifth Army began a new advance in Italy today following the attack launched the previous day by General Montgomery at the northern end of the 100-mile line.

These new developments in Italy came as the RAF made its fifth raid on Berlin in two weeks. The size of the raid and the extent of the damage was not known immediately. The Germans say that 30 of the heavy raiding bombers were shot down, a number which may be correct seeing that the British acknowledged the loss of 41 aircraft in the main and subsidiary raids over western Germany during the night.

The Germans appear to have been prepared to defend Berlin with all available fighter craft, assembled over the Elbe so as to give the raiders a running fight of 65 miles to the Capital. However, a number of heavy bombers apparently found their mark, illuminating their target with brilliant flares.

Reports of the Italian fighting so far are confusing. In spite of the official announcement yesterday that the Germans were in full retreat before the British Eighth Army, today's dispatches said General Montgomery's advance had been slowed down. The Eighth Army had captured Castel Frentano, a few miles west of the town of Lanciano and six miles from the Sangro, but Lanciano itself still remained in German hands. It seems clear that at certain points around the Sangro Ridge the Germans still maintain their positions and General Montgomery is unwilling to allow his successful forces on the coast to pursue their advantage until the ground in the rear is cleaned up.

General Clark appears to be having the same experience as General Montgomery in a difficult initial task of dislodging the Germans and pushing through the barbed-wired and mined ground. He reports heavy fighting. If the Germans are throwing as many reinforcements into this front as is reported, this Allied offensive may be found to have a limited objective. Meanwhile, the Mediterreanean air forces were ranging over many strategic points, including Bolzano on the Brenner, while British destroyers were reported shelling Durazzo on the Albenian coast.

The fighting in Russia appeared to be in process of getting bogged in blizzards and slush the whole length of the line. The Germans had massed fresh reserves in attempts to reduce the great Kiev salient by attacks at Cherkasy and probably also around Zhitomir. Cherkasy is at the northern angle of the salient, the other points being at its peak.

The Russians meanwhile were endeavoring to draw off some of the German attacking forces by attacks at various points.

While no major event was recorded from the Pacific, the Allied air forces were active as usual. They reported the sinking of a 10,000-ton Japanese transport and a large tanker and the damaging of several other vessels in a raid on Kavieng, in New Ireland, while American Marines carried out a brilliant commando raid at a point on Bougainville in the Solomons below the present Allied bridgehead.

Berlin:

RAF heavy bombers attacked Berlin in great strength last night for the fifth time in two weeks, starting great fires raging in the German Capital, the British Air Ministry announced.

Mosquito bombers simultaneous-

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Two Conferences: Four Nations Chart New Strategies

London: Pattern of Postwar World

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 3 — Second thoughts in Britain about the three-power conference in North Africa emphasize its importance as a pattern of organization of the postwar world.

Public opinion here as expressed in press and otherwise plainly welcomed the outcome of the conference primarily as proof that the four great powers, the United States, Russia, and China are carrying out the responsibilities of world leadership which fall upon them.

It is increasingly assumed here that Joseph Stalin was informed of decisions reached at the North African conference and approved of them.

This is taken to mean that the "Big Four" are therefore in agreement not only on the global strategy to be applied both in Europe and the Orient, but also in co-ordinated action to organize peace on a global basis.

Precedent for Germany

For the decision to strip Japan of all territorial plunder acquired during the twentieth century, though viewed as grim punishment, is generally considered just, and there is a feeling that this approach to the problem of treatment of ag-

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Stalin: His Talks Still a 'Secret'

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP) — While Washington and London maintained a discreet silence, continental radios told the world today that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin were in Iran drawing up an ultimatum calling upon Germany to surrender under pain of being bombed to destruction.

The German-controlled Paris Radio asserted that the conference was being held at Tabriz in north-

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China: Empire and Responsibility

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 2. Delayed—There is no more hope for the Japanese to divide the Allies.

This is the primary conclusion drawn by Chinese who are in a position to assess the results of the North African conference. For here in Chungking, everybody knew that until a few days ago Tokyo counted strongly and seriously on

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Cairo: 17,000 Soldiers on Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Dec. 3—The dramatic North African meetings of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took place against a setting which combined relics of ancient peace with the sharp evidences of modern war.

Long rolls of barbed wire swung in an immense arc around the hotel, tough Scottish soldiers barred approaches to all who did

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Cairo: Military Meaning of Conference

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 3—Much new light is now being shed on the vital Anglo-American-Chinese conference by a number of important facts becoming available for the first time. Among these facts are:

1. The conference was absolutely necessary in order to hearten the Chinese who naturally have become weary of waiting for some major Allied move in Southeast Asia and who have felt that they haven't been given their deserved place in United Nations councils.

The conference enabled Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to return to Chungking with a concrete promise in hand to show to his people. It is understood that while the Chinese might have hoped for even greater results from the conference they returned "moderately pleased."

2. The great and major obstacle in the way of more extensive Allied operations in Southeast Asia, particularly in Burma, is still the lack of supplies. Despite the sharp wording of the communiqué in regard to Japan, the fact remains that Washington and London are convinced that the major portion of the Allied effort must be used against Germany

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Chiang and Mountbatten Escape Crashing Roof in India

A UNITED STATES-CHINESE BASE IN EASTERN INDIA, Nov. 30. Delayed. (AP)—Seven hours after President and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek of China had lunched with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and a score of high-ranking military men in the Officers' Club here, the heavy tile roof of the dining room collapsed, burying in a mass of debris the table at which they had sat.

An investigation was ordered by Brig. Gen. Frederick McCabe of Portland, Ore., in charge of the base, although there was no evidence of sabotage.

Lord Louis and the Chiangs had paused here en route to New Delhi, India, and Chungking, China, respectively, after attending the North African conference.

[A dispatch from Chungking Dec. 2 announced that the President and Mme. Chiang had arrived there safely.]

The crash of the falling room was heard a quarter of a mile away. No one was injured by the mishap, but six American officers had left the table only a few seconds before.

Earlier in the day, the party had inspected this great 30,000-acre base where thousands of Chinese are being trained and equipped by Americans for combat duty. The President expressed his delight with the training program by repeating throughout the day, "Hao, hao," meaning "Good, good."

Later he told the station personnel: "It's your good fortune that you have been placed under the joint command of Lord Louis and General Stilwell. Destroy the enemy and a bright era of true equality will dawn upon you in the world to come. The price to be paid for victory is the price to be paid for the glory of our country."

Lord Louis told the trainees: "I promise that you will go into battle when the time comes. I know you will fight, I know you will advance, and I know you will kill Japs. Our motto will be, 'Advance and kill Japs, advance and kill Japs.'"

Plan to End Fish Strike To Be Taken Direct to OPA

Leaders of the fishermen's strike will take their plan of settlement to Washington to lay it before the Office of Price Administration, it was announced here today at the central office of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union.

Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, Austin Powers, its business agent, and Henry Wise, Boston attorney who is representing the union, plan to leave Sunday night. The strike rounds out its second week today.

"The fishermen's proposal is for the OPA to put a dollar and cents ceiling on the retail price of fish, which we understand it is about to do, temporarily suspend all the present wholesale ceilings on fish as the fishermen bring it in, in the interim study the whole situation, and then come out with the right ceilings."

Expect Raised Ceilings

This plan is obviously based on the expectation that the present fishermen's ceilings, which have cut heavily into their income and caused two strikes, would be raised.

"We want our ceilings to go back to the 1942 level," commented Mr. Powers. "We are not content with a 36 per cent cut in wages."

Mr. Powers added that the fisherman's delegation probably would call on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which concluded a two-day hearing here yesterday through Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida.

"By going to Washington we want to back up the statements we made at the Congressional hearing," said the union business agent.

Allocations of the fish brought in by the boats is also pointed to by Captain McHugh as a necessity of the situation. On the first day of the hearing the original five fish dealers of New Bedford testified that the contested OPA ceilings had offered such profits to fish dealers that a number of new fish dealers had gone into business there. The regular dealers declared the trade had become chaotic and they were threatened with being forced out, unless allocations of the delivery of fish were made.

"Many of the little dealers are not getting fish," Captain McHugh said. "This can be corrected by allocations, so that all can get the same amount of fish they formerly did. As it is now, the big boat owners are taking most of the fish. Normally, all of the little dealers together probably handled 75 per cent of all the fish. Now the fish ceilings have changed that.

"The big dealers today get 75 per cent and the little fellows more nearly 25 per cent. The only thing that will cure this and wipe out the black market is allocations"

The raise in the fishermen's ceiling for pollock, which the OPA made this week, was pronounced by Captain McHugh very good. The price was put up from 4½ to 7 cents a pound.

"All of our boats out of Boston catch pollock all year 'round," said the fishermen's leader, "but the most important thing this change makes is to do justice tothe pollock catchers out of Gloucester. They have 25 pollock boats and probably 300 men."

MacDonald Faces Labor Opposition To Reappointment

Opposition to the reappointment of Herman A. MacDonald, State Public Works Commissioner, whose term expires Jan. 31, has been recorded by the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it was learned today.

The Council, which claims to represent 290,000 A. F. of L. workers in Massachusetts, voted yesterday to request Governor Saltonstall not to return Mr. McDonald to office because of what it termed his "arbitrary method of handling personnel." A formal protest, setting forth reasons, will be sent to the Governor, according to Thomas L. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

U. S. Jury Indicts Navy Depot Worker

George Alva Roxborough, of Cambridge, who was employed as a traffic clerk at the Navy Supply Depot, Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, was today indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of embezzling $10,462 of Government funds which came under his direction.

The defendant has been on the Federal pay roll since November, 1935, when he went to work at the Boston Navy Yard as a WPA worker. He gradually worked up from laborer to the position of traffic clerk, which he has held since April, 1942. It is alleged that he returned $3,700 of the misappropriated money to naval authorities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation men charged that he spent as much as $200 a week from the misappropriated funds in riotous living, for liquor, and for personal entertainment.

Police Give Evidence In Betting Case

Detective methods used to gather evidence against an alleged horse-race betting pool operating in the Boston area were described today in Municipal Court by police officers testifying for the prosecution against 18 defendants nabbed early last week in a raid ordered by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

First witness was Wilbur A. MacMillan, a police detective in Brookline, who yesterday had produced a box containing 30 envelopes with from 50 to 60 horse-racing slips in each envelope, which, he said, he found in the second bureau drawer in the bedroom of a defendant, John L. Croke, at 118 Pleasant Street, Brookline. He read some of the slips containing names and figures.

The next witness, John P. Regan, State police officer, said he was attached to the Attorney General's office and had worked on this investigation since last June. In observing the actions of another defendant, John E. G. Gillis, he said that on Nov. 6 at Washington and Northampton St. he gave the defendant $1.50 on Crab Apple, which horse was racing at the Rockingham track and Mr. Gillis said: "OK."

He stated that on Nov. 8, at the same place, he said to Mr. Gillis: "Here's $2 'on the nose' on Fire Finch," a horse racing at Rockingham. He said on Nov. 9 in the Checker Lunch he handed Mr. Gillis the slip and Mr. Gillis asked him how much the horse paid and he said $4. Mr. Gillis reached in his pocket and gave him a $2 bill and two ones. He declared that on the same day he gave him $2 "on the nose" on Barnstorm and Mr. Gillis took the money and said "OK."

Officer Regan testified that on June 18 in Thompson Spa he saw Mr. Gillis with the defendants Cornelius John J. Kelly and Richard H. Harkins and saw Mr. Gillis hand Mr. Harkins a small package. He asserted that on June 19 in the same place he saw Mr. Gillis hand Mr. Kelly a small package and Mr. Kelly handed it to Mr. Harkins. He declared that in the same place on Sept. 19 he saw the three men together and Mr. Gillis hand Mr. Harkins a small package. On Oct. 29 he observed the defendant John J. Dillon in the Checker lunch and saw him accept money from several people and write slips. Also he said he saw the same thing occur there on Oct. 22. He said he went to the home of Richard H. Harkins with a search warrant at 27 Grey Cliff Road Brighton. He found slips in his bureau.

Give a Dog—But Give Him Care, Too

Association Pleads for Kindness to Animals

Consideration is urged by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the giving of animals as pets for Christmas. Dr. Erwin F. Schroeder, left, Chief of Staff of the Angell Memorial Hospital of the M. S. P. C. A., is shown with his arm around "Nips," a setter, while Miss Rose M. McCarthy, employee, is shown holding the Society's newly-published pamphlet on the "Care of the Dog," which is recommended by the Society as a companion gift with the dog. The Society also has leaflets on the care of cats.

Increase in Postal Rates Protested by Chamber Group

Use of the Postoffice Department as a source of Federal tax revenue was opposed today by the Committee on Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in letters sent to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and to Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Finance Committee.

The letters point out that just such a plan evidently is proposed in the new revenue bill already passed by the House and now pending in the Senate. It calls for increases in postage rates that would bring a substantial surplus over the sum needed to balance the Postoffice Department budget, the letters indicate.

The action of the Chamber followed a report by their committee which stated: "The use of the post office for revenue purposes has serious implications." The report continued, "That department was established and always has been the service branch of the government for rapid, regular communication, and the dissemination of information. The rate for each kind of postal service should be simply the proportionate share required to make the department self-supporting."

Characterizing the proposed method of obtaining extra revenue as neither "good business" nor "sound economics," the report added: "It is feared that once the idea becomes established that the Postoffice Department should be a revenue producer, postal rates will be determined by politics. The temptation to do this will be too great to be resisted."

Recommendations cointained in the letters as made by the Committee headed by George H. Doggett are:

1. That so far as possible the Post Office Department continue as a public service branch of the government and not be considered a possible source of tax revenue.
2. That the increases in postal rates in H. R. 3687, if adopted, be ear-marked "War Measures."
3. That there be written into the bill a provision that all increases in postal rates made for tax purposes during the war period terminate six months after the present national emergency.

New 'Shellac' Aids in Easing War Shortage

Development of a synthetic shellac, which will aid in relieving the serious shortage of the natural product, was announced today by the Arthur D. Little laboratories of Cambridge. Natural shellac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect native to India and is generally sold in an alcohol solution.

C. G. Hartford, the inventor, stated that extensive practical experience discloses the new synthetic as essentially a duplicate of the natural product, surpassing it in some properties, especially in adhesion to metal, wood, and in its subsequent resistance to water. Mr. Harford's invention is made from available domestic materials. He had previously developed processes for the manufacture of one of these raw materials, the corn protein zein, and has also perfected a number of new products in his special field of protective coatings.

Now known as "Zinlac" in the trade, the new synthetic is manufactured by William Zinsser & Co., New York.

The product is available for essential wartime applications, and at present is being used in shipbuilding, life rafts, communications, gas masks, fuses, and other military products.

Natural shellac, it was pointed out, has been virtually unique in its hardness, resistance to wear, quick drying ability, and solubility in cheap solvents. These qualities, which promoted its use in the fields of floor protection and fine furniture finishing, had not been previously duplicated, despite years of effort on the part of chemists both in the United States and abroad.

Navy Offers to Women Definite Ranks, Duties

War Activities in New England

Definite commitment of rank and special assignment are now being offered to Wave officer candidates, the First Naval District announced today.

Heretofore, officer candidates were chosen for their rank and assignment while attending the midshipman's school at Northampton.

Original commissions are now offered in the following age brackets: Ensigns, 20 through 33; junior-grade lieutenants, 34 through 41, and lieutenants, 42 through 49.

Spot promotion upon assignment to special billets is available for women qualified for a rank higher than the age bracket indicates, it was pointed out.

Commissions Still Open

Despite reduced quotas in the Army's Officer Candidate Schools, stiffer competition and longer courses, soldiers throughout New England are being assured that there are still plenty of opportunities for those who can make the grade.

Direct commissions to enlisted men and civilians in the United States is limited generally to licensed pilots, physicians, veterinary surgeons, dentists, and certain other skills such as civil-affairs administration.

Overseas, direct commissions from the ranks are reported to be on the increase, for merit in the field. Also, there is an increase in OCS schools overseas.

Because the Army is approaching a leveling off in growth, the rapid officer procurement has slackened, it was explained. The Army Administration School has been discontinued, and the Adjutant General's School will close after graduating its 24th class, on Jan. 5.

Locations of other OCS schools are: Air Corps (administration), Harvard University and Miami Beach, Fla; Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Va.; Anti-aircrift, Camp Davis, N. C.; Ordnance, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Quartermaster, Camp Lee, Va.; Finance, Duke University, N. C.; Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; Judge Advocate General, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Military Police, Fort Custer, Mich.; Armored Command, Fort Knox, Ky.; Transportation, New Orleans, La.; Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; Medical Administration, Camp Barkeley, Texas; Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.; Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.; and Tank Destroyer, Camp Hood, Texas.

Post Engineers

The housekeepers of Camp Edwards, the Post Engineers, celebrate this week their third anniversary, marking the day when the current expansion began with a captain, two enlisted men and three civilians.

Today, they supervise 1,800 buildings in the camp and at outposts scattered from Duxbury to the tip of Provincetown. The present staff of six officers, 69 soldiers, and 460 civilians care for 100 miles of roads, the flow of 3,000,000 gallons of water a day through 50 miles of pipe, the operation of electric and sewage disposal plants, a fire department, and many other community jobs.

Court Upholds Union's Power Under Closed-Shop Contract

Right of a labor union holding a closed-shop contract to force workers to join or be discharged was upheld here today by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The suit was brought in behalf of 19 women employees of Nashawena Mills, Inc., of New Bedford, who did not want to join the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. They hired a lawyer, went to court, and sought an injunction.

They were first refused a temporary restraining order in the lower court, and the full bench of the Supreme Court today indorsed this action as proper, dismissing the bill with costs.

The question of membership came up after the C. I. O. union this spring won a National Labor Relations Board election over the Textile Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor The C. I. O. organization then obtained a closed-shop agreement with the employers' association.

The decision, written by Justice James J. Ronan, reads:

"The plaintiffs had surrendered to the defendant union their right to deal individually or through representatives other than the defendant union with their employers, as long as the certification of the defendant union as their accredited representative stands.

"It has been said that such a union acts as the agent or attorney of all the employees and not merely for its own members. The execution of a closed-shop agreement was permissible. It would be strange if an employer who is required to enter into negotiations for a contract with the designated union would not be able to enforce a contract because he agreed with the union to conduct a closed shop.

"To set aside a contract on this basis would be contrary to the public policy of the nation and of the Commonwealth, and would be inconsistent with the avowed purpose of both the Congress and the State Legislature. There is nothing in the plaintiff's contention that the defendant union was without power to execute a closed-shop agreement.

"In these circumstances the solicitation of the defendant union to the plaintiffs to become members in order to continue their employment was not in violation of General Laws, Chapt. 149, Section 19. Such conduct by the certified union was within the permissive area of economic conflict. The contracts of employment of the respective plaintiffs were apparently at will (individual contracts) but they were subject to the governing principles of law by which the terms of their employment might be superceded by a new collective bargaining agreement.

"The plaintiffs cannot insist that their contracts of employment at will restricted the Legislature from enacting laws in the interest of the general public which may so deal with the master and servant relationship as to effect changes in the terms of their employment."

"There is nothing in the bill," the opinion continued, "that sufficiently sets forth any claim that the contract is illegal because it creates a monopoly in the textile labor market in New Bedford. We deem it unnecessary to discuss the matter or any other points urged by the plaintiffs that are not material to the view we take of the case.

"The denial of a temporary restraining order was proper and a final decree must be entered, dismissing the bill with costs."

New Hampshire Flood Control Adequately Meets Fall Tests

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3—The high waters of autumn have given the two Federal flood control projects in New Hampshire their first real tests. Both the Surry Mountain dam, that protects the Keene area, and the Franklin Falls dam on the Pemigewasset, a tributary of the Merrimack, were called into play just a few weeks after their dedication. In both cases there were no threats to down-stream areas, which in the past have experienced periodic flood damage. Property in the areas previously endangered by the flood waters is being improved and is being considered more desirable.

Much Wood Cutting

There is hardly a community in New Hampshire that is not following the old advice, "cut it yourself and it will warm you twice," according to Lewis C. Swain, acting extension forester at the University of New Hampshire. Mr. Swain has just made an informal survey of firewood harvesting in the State. Men and boys have taken to the woods in increasing numbers to cut their own fire-wood. Some are cutting broken limbs and other leftovers on cutover woodlands. In some cases arrangements have been made for community plots.

Appeal to Motorists

State Highway Commissioner Frederic E. Everett has appealed to motorists to use the highways as little as possible during stormy weather to aid his department in keeping the highways open. Already this year the department has been faced with 53 inches of snow in Pinkham Notch. Mr. Everett says that his department is faced with a manpower shortage and that it is impossible to replace equipment used in snow removal, for the duration. Unnecessary cars on the highways and especially stalled cars hold up snow removal operations, according to Mr. Everett. The famous highway patrol that operated to aid motorists on the highways during bad winter weather will have to be abandoned for the duration, according to the Highway Commissioner.

Christmas Club Total

Thrifty New Hampshire deposited a total of $1,778,395 in savings bank Christmas clubs in 1943, according to Nute B. Flanders, Executive Secretary of the Savings Banks Association of New Hampshire. Mr. Flanders says that "this astonishing figure was reached despite New Hampshire's record-breaking contributions to the various war bond drives and despite the fact that a large number of wage earners have been attracted into other states by war industries." The greater part of the money is expected to go into tax payments, Christmas presents and permanent savings and war bonds.

Savings Increase

Deposits in New Hampshire savings banks increased $13,400,000 for the year ending June 30, sent total deposits over the $220,000,000 mark, according to Bank Commissioner Clyde M. Davis. This increase is in contrast with a drop of $450,000 for the previous 12 months. The $13,400,000 gain for the last year is greater than the combined net gain for the last 10 years, according to Commissioner Davis. During the last year the investment by the savings banks in Government securities increased from $63,145,000 to $97,838,500, the Bank Commissioner reports. Loans on New Hampshire real estate decreased $4,200,000 from $61,061,000 to $58,858,700.

Fewer Holiday Trees

New Hampshire's Christmas tree harvest this year is expected to be considerably below that of recent years. Several factors are discouraging the harvesting of the trees. It has been found next to impossible to hire the needed labor. Now the Office of Defense Transportation has ruled that no extra allotments of gasoline will be provided for hauling of Christmas trees. Of course a large portion of New Hampshire's Christmas tree harvest comes from relatively small farms where the regular farm labor harvests the trees during spare time. This is expected to be the chief source of the Christmas tree harvest for New Hampshire this year.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and continued cold tonight. Saturday partly cloudy with no important temperature changes; light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness and continued cold tonight; Saturday partly cloudy with no important temperature changes.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:36 A. M., 16.3 feet; 5:03 P. M., 16.1 feet.
Saturday, 5:16 A. M., 16.1 feet; 5:41 P. M., 15.8 feet.

Lowest Grade Meat Plentiful As Points Drop

Continued from Page 1

would have been had they been in stock just before Thanksgiving.

So far, although the fishermen's strike has been on now for nearly two weeks, there has been no noticeable shortage of the popular varieties of fish. But, with no new landings, the scarcity doubtless will become apparent before long.

Butter and milk continue on the scarce list, and next week will see a jump in the point value of cheese. The seasonal low point on milk production has passed, and a slow steady climb is taking place. As yet, however, production has not reached a point where the 10 per cent cut to householders can be removed, according to Samuel W. Tator, of the War Food Administration. Eggs are fairly plentiful, with prices on most grades a cent less than those asked a week ago.

Australian to Speak

Ella Winter, Australian-born journalist and debater, will speak on "Our Children in Wartime" at Ford Hall Forum on Sunday evening, Dec. 5, in John Hancock Hall. Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board, will preside.

Events Around Greater Boston

The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, is open week-days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. It is closed on holidays.

Friday

Douglas Bush will talk on "Paradise Lost: Poetical Texture" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

Under the auspices of L'Alliance Française, Georges Lanson, Cambridge, Professor Assistant Maître of Harvard University will give a lecture in French on "Rassemblement—Réalité in France." At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 2:30 p. m.

Alfred Hamer will talk at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts on "Mohammedan Art," and at 3 p. m. on "Medieval Art." Both are open to the public.

Hans Heniot and Walter Trampler, violinist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:00 p. m. Free to the public.

The regular free movies to be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History include three films about animals: "Canoe Trails Through Moose Land," "Fingers in Dunkirk," and "Frank Buck's Trains will be shown at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Produce Dealers In Boston Indicted

Two Boston fruit and produce wholesalers were indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury, in connection with the intensive campaign being waged by the United States Attorney's office against the sale of fruit and produce above ceiling prices in the Massachusetts district.

Louis Sharaf, doing business as the Concord Produce Company of Boston, was charged with the sale of oranges above ceiling prices. It was alleged that he made the sale of oranges conditional upon the sale of other products, and that he had tied in the sale of a box of canteloupes with the sale of a box of oranges, making the price $14.50 for the two boxes, whereas the ceiling for oranges is $6.50. The buyer is said not to have wanted the canteloupes.

Albert and Bernard Rodney, doing business as Curly Brothers in the Boston market section, were indicted in 14 counts reflecting the alleged sale of onions at double the ceiling price.

The Government charges that this company sold freely to Chinese restaurants and billed their customers at the ceiling price for twice as many bags of onions as they delivered.

Boston Postmaster Laments Mail Letup

The great spurt of Christmas mail received at the various post offices in the Boston district last week and early this week has now diminished considerably, thereby causing Boston Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly no little concern, it was announced today.

Mr. Connelly urges the public to remember the need of early mailing. It appears that the public has failed to realize the serious postal conditions now existing and that they are holding cards and packages in the belief they will be delivered too early, said Mr. Connelly.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Try the two fine foods described in this advertisement. They are among the many items we sell that are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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KEN. 4000 LON. 2040
Charge Accounts Solicited
Free Delivery
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Boston, Mass.

For making delicious, hearty soup. Pkg. 14c

COBURN HARDWARE CO.
338 Mass. Ave. Com. 7024
PAINTS—HARDWARE
KITCHENWARE
Shop Early for Christmas

CHRISTMAS GIFTS from China
Hundreds of Lovely Unusual Items to select from. Shown is Chinese Porcelain Hand-Painted Lamp. Silk Shade. $12.50. Other lamps from $10. Mail orders filled
KUNG HING CO.
138 MASS. AVENUE OPEN EVES.

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We Carry
S. S. PIERCE CO. PRODUCTS.
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Made of No. 1 grade of peanuts and salt

Sentiment Still Bars Clergy From Social Security System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Sentiment among churches relative to going into the social security system, as analyzed within the Church Pensions Conference, is strongly for the exclusion of the clergy, though divided as to the coverage of lay workers.

This report was given the conference, which includes 21 participating religious organizations, at its closing session here by George A. Huggins of Philadelphia, its actuary.

"Some feel that the lay workers should be covered, while others think that the danger of the encroachments of government and the opening of the avenue of taxation are prices too high for the benefits received," Mr. Huggins said.

Since the conference is a loose confederation of pension fund representatives following the policies of their own church groups, it takes no stand on any question, being simply a clearing house of information.

Possible Political Trends

Mr. Huggins outlined trends in the social insurance situation because of their possible effects on church pension funds.

"We do not know what action will be taken by this Congress on the social security program," he said. "There is, of course, a political element which may have considerable effect on the program; that is, the national political campaign and election of 1944. Both parties may write in their platforms, planks calling for wide extension of the social security program. However, very strong opposition has developed in various quarters which may give pause to any considerable advances in the program.

"I refer to the feeling that money raised in the form of social security taxes should not be used for purposes of general revenue or because of a desire to have a source of funds available for easy borrowing by the Treasury Department.

"The rapid encroachments of the Federal Government and bureaucracy in the state and local government functions have caused many to feel that further extensions of the social security program along the lines planned in such bills as the Wagner-Dingell bill would greatly accelerate the increasing power of the Federal Government to the detriment of state and local governments and that this movement should be restricted as much as possible. . . ."

Benefit Payments Up

The conference heard a report showing that total benefits paid to pensioners on the rolls of the 21 participating religious organizations reached $13,767,058 for the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1943. This represented an increase of 5 per cent, or a total of $653,319 over the previous year.

Total income of the 21 groups was $21,564,338 for the year, an increase of $1,067,743. Income derives from church budgets, pension dues, from congregations and members of the various pension funds, investments and miscellaneous sources.

At the same time the number of pension beneficiaries increased from 32,463 to 33,439 during the year.

M. Forest Ashbrook, Executive Director of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention, was elected President, and Charles W. Calkins, Executive Secretary of the Methodist Board of Pensions, was chosen Vice-President of the Conference. Harry Hodges, Secretary-Treasurer, George A. Huggins, Actuary, and Renner W. Leupold, statistician, were re-elected.

Sister Ship of Leonard Chase Wason

Self-Propelled Concrete Vessel Goes on Trial Run

The Wason was named in honor of a noted New England builder. The vessels are 360 feet long, with a deadweight tonnage of 5,200 tons. They are single-screw, propelled by steam, with reciprocating engines smaller than those now installed in Liberty Ships. Nine of these have been launched in Tampa, Fla.

Congress Gets Tip on Subsidies Total

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Administration held out to Congress today the choice between paying out $1,250,000,000 in subsidies to keep down retail food prices through 1944 or running the risk of touching off inflationary price and wage rises.

That estimate of the cost of continuing food price controls next year was laid before the Senate Banking Committee by the Office of Price Administration, and it was generally regarded as the Administration's answer to congressional demands for a specific ceiling on subsidy outlays, or abolition of them altogether.

Compromises Spurned

Democratic leaders were reported also preparing to offer the hostile Farm Bloc an amendment to the House-approved subsidy repeal bill which would place a definite time limitation on the payments. Thus far, however, farm state Senators opposed to subsidies have spurned compromise talk and predict the Senate will go along with the House and vote to end them Jan. 1.

Jean F. Carroll, Chief of the Food Price Section of the OPA, made the estimate that $1,250,000,000 would be needed for subsidies if prices are to be stabilized near present levels through 1944. Previously, Chester A. Bowles, OPA Administrator, had predicted that if subsidy price controls are abolished living costs might go up $9,000,000,000 next year.

Mr. Carroll estimated present subsidy costs borne by the Government run about $1,100,000,000 annually.

La Guardia Backs Subsidies

Mayor La Guardia of New York argued zealously for continuation of food subsidies before the Committee today, asserting that without them the perils of inflation would increase and every city in this country might "go broke."

As for the cost of living, Mr. La Guardia said it would be much higher without subsidies. Commenting that a lot of statistics have been put forward by both sides of the question, he added:

"The people of my town can't eat statistics; we are concerned with food prices, and they've already gone up in New York City 39 per cent since '41. We can't afford to let them get out of hand."

He said he considered the 39 per cent estimate more accurate than any Labor Department statistics "because it comes from Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Esposito."

Legislation abolishing the Government's subsidy program with the year's end already has been approved by the House and farm bloc leaders.

Dairy Group Backs Ban On Colored 'Oleo'

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—The National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation yesterday protested against what it termed "deceptive tactics of oleomargarine interests in their effort to use the war emergency to wipe out consumer legislation of nearly 60 years' standing against the fraud of colored oleomargarine."

In a resolution to Congress the organization asserted "that oleomargarine forces seek to rush the Maybank bill through Congress on a false pretense that a change in the law would permit the production of greater supplies of oleomargarine."

"Changes in laws will not make a single additional pound available," the statement continued, "in a time when the supply of fats and oils in America needed for many purposes including munitions is in a state of critical shortage."

The Maybank bill, which would remove federal regulations on the manufacture and sale of colored oleomargarine until six months after the close of the war, was defeated in the House Committee on Agriculture.

Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., Secretary of the Federation, said "oleomargarine forces are now attempting to attach the Maybank bill as a rider to the internal revenue bill now before the Senate.

John Brandt, President of the Federation, told the delegates that proponents of subsidies argued they were needed to check farm prices, cut living costs and prevent inflation. Yet, he added, farm prices have been declining, there has been little if any reduction in the cost of living, and inflation, "which is the result of spending and debt, is as great a danger as ever. . . ."

Concrete Ship Named in Honor Of Noted New England Builder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 3—Three concrete ships, including one named for Leonard Chase Wason, noted New England builder, have just been launched here by McCloskey & Co., in a ceremony underscoring the breadth of democracy.

Honoring the concrete expert whose work included the construction of the Christian Science Publishing House in Boston, the Wason was sponsored by Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, sister of United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, and Democratic National Committeewoman of Pennsylvania.

One of the ships was sponsored by Mrs. Nellie Ficcarotta, first woman laborer to be employed in the yard. She is the wife of Private Leonard Ficcarotta, one of the first Americans to land in Italy whose Italian-born mother, Mrs. Joseph Ficcarotta, was a guest of honor on the speakers' stand here Nov. 28.

Elected by workers for the honor of naming the Joseph Aspidin, the sponsor had as her matron of honor Mrs. Eunice Brown, another laborer.

The other vessel, named for John Smeaton, a concrete engineer, was sponsored by Mrs. Curtis Hixon, wife of the Mayor of Tampa.

The vessels are 360 feet long, with a deadweight tonnage of 5,200 tons. They are single-screw, propelled by steam with reciprocating engines smaller than those now installed in the vessels of the Liberty Ships. Nine have now been launched here, in an order for 24.

The Maritime Commission also has built reinforced concrete barges, which must be towed.

Concrete ships built during World War I, were not considered very successful by shipping men. But since that time, a special lightweight aggregate known as "haydite" has been used to give the concrete density and strength said to be greater in proportion than the sand-and-gravel base previously used for concrete ships. The big factor of course is the saving in steel. Shipbuilders say a barge resembling a ship in appearance and with carrying capacity of 5,000 deadweight tons, can and is being produced with 1,400 tons of steel whereas a ship of that capacity would require 2,500 tons of steel.

Reports from London indicated in November, 1941, that Britain was then building concrete merchant ships, the first to be 4,000 tons with carrying capacity of 2,000 tons.

Leonard Chase Wason was a pioneer in New England in the use of reinforced concrete. The Aberthaw Company, of which Mr. Wason was President, built many notable public and private structures. The Aberthaw Company obtained its name from the use of "Aberthaw" lime in its concrete.

Mr. Wason was a native of Brookline, Mass., and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. About 1894, when he was construction superintendent of wooden coal-pockets and tower at Wellington, Ontario, he became deeply interested in the latent possibilities in reinforced concrete and from that time on devoted his time to study and work in this material.

He was active in civic affairs, being Chairman of the Brookline Planning Board and a member of the Brookline Town Meeting. He also served on the Boston Noise Abatement Committee, and was a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association from 1928, and for three years was a Director of the Master Builders Association of Boston. He was active on many trade committees.

In 1929, Mr. Wason was awarded the Phebe Hobson Fowler Professional Award by the American Society of Civil Engineers for meritorious achievement for first honor, in recognition of his work as chairman of a committee of the Northeastern Section which developed the Code of Practice adopted by the Society.

Brewster Affairs Are Under Study By Federal Jury

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Former Senator Clyde L. Herring, Iowa Democrat, who recently resigned as Assistant Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has appeared before a federal grand jury here to testify in an inquiry resulting from a House Naval Affairs Committee investigation of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, it was learned today.

Miss Melinda Alexander, former clerk of a committee of which Mr. Herring was Chairman while in the Senate, also appeared yesterday.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, disclosed on Oct. 30 that the Justice Department was investigating the disposition of a $65,000 fund alleged to have been raised in 1940 by four aircraft companies seeking a change in the Revenue Act to lower their taxes.

An amendment to that end was sponsored by Senator Herring and won Congressional approval.

On the same day Representative Robert A. Grant, (R) of Indiana, saying he read from a Government report, presented to the Committee a statement that $30,000 of the fund went to Frank J. Comfort, Democratic National Committeeman for Iowa, $8,750 to the New York law firm of Olvany, Eisner and Donnelly, and $10,000 to its Washington representative, William Jamieson, a former Representative from Iowa.

Mr. Herring at that time said he introduced the amendment at the request of a friend, that it had been drafted by the Treasury, approved by the Congressional Joint Taxation Committee, and was designed only for clarification.

Where President's Hat Hangs Becomes White House Pro Tem

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The White House is wherever President Roosevelt is these days, and although the Chief Executive is thousands of miles away attending momentous war conferences, he is carrying on routine presidential business just as if he were in Washington.

No one is authorized to act for the President while he is away. Only one person, Mrs. Ruth W. Talley, of the Interior Department's General Land Office, has power of attorney to sign his name, and then only on land patents. Hence, no matter where the President may be, all bills, executive orders and other papers requiring his personal signature have to be sent to him and returned.

When far away, how does he comply with the constitutional 10 days allowed him for action on bills and resolutions?

Under an interpretation stemming from Woodrow Wilson's Administration, the 10 days do not begin until a measure reaches the President in person. Moreover, Sundays are not counted.

Several bills, executive orders and vetoes have been sent to the President—and returned—since he left for North Africa. Apparently to guard against any future challenge of his actions, he attached a line to his vetoes giving the date the bills reached him. For example, in his veto of the bill to make Pearl Harbor Day one of honor for the armed services, he said the bill was presented to him Nov. 25, although Senate records show it was transmitted to the White House Nov. 18. The veto was dated Dec. 1.

The bill placing pre-Pearl Harbor fathers at the bottom of the draft list and taking the Selective Service out of the hands of Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower Commission has been forwarded to the President, but for security reasons the White House will not say when it was forwarded or whether it has been received by the Chief Executive.

Suspended Warden Of Folsom Yields

FOLSOM PRISON, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP)—Investigation of Folsom prison by State Prison Board members and a committee appointed by Gov. Earl Warren continued Dec. 1 and Acting Warden James Adam took complete control of the institution.

Clyde I. Plummer, suspended warden, withdrew after refusing for two days to recognize the suspension order.

Mr. Plummer's withdrawal from the scene was announced late last night at the conclusion of first hearings by the investigators.

Judge Isaac Pacht called newsmen and announced "Mr. Plummer realizes a suspension is just what it implies. He has made himself available to Mr. Adam."

Mr. Plummer had previously discussed the prison record of Lloyd Sampsell, storm center of the present investigation who touched off the warden's suspension. Sampsell was apprehended last Friday visiting in San Francisco—while he was supposed to be confined to a prison camp. Sampsell said it was his fourth visit.

Senate Group Delays Army Promotions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP) — Senator Chandler (D) of Kentucky said Dec. 2 a Military Subcommittee which he heads will delay action on a list of recommended promotions for 14 high ranking officers until the Committee makes a further investigation of the soldier-cuffing incident involving Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

"It is a very regrettable case," Senator Chandler told reporters on his return to Washington after an absence of several weeks. "General Patton is a fine officer and a fine general who evidently was worn out and under a strain when he struck an enlisted man.

"However, there is no excuse for an American officer striking a member of the armed forces and we intend to make a further investigation."

General Patton is on the promotion list now in the hands of the Committee.

Army Opens Its Rolls At Last to Small Dogs

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—For the first time since Pearl Harbor small dogs are wanted by the K-9 Corps to help win the war.

Dogs for Defense, Inc., official procurement agency, announced today the War Department had asked it to recruit a large number of cocker spaniels and basset hounds to serve with the armed forces.

The special order specified that bloodhounds and springer spaniels also are wanted. The dogs must be between one and five years old.

'Arraignment Within Reasonable Time' Advised by Biddle in Federal Procedure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle today suggested that Federal law provide for arraignment "within a reasonable time" after arrest of persons for Federal offenses. He urged the measure as a means of setting a uniform standard for the time between arrest and arraignment.

Testifying before a House Judiciary Subcommittee, he proposed this standard as an alternative to the Hobbs bill. This measure sponsored by Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama is to overturn the rule of evidence laid down by the Supreme Court last March in two decisions known as McNabb v. United States and Anderson v. United States.

The Supreme Court Advisory Committee had proposed the arraignment standard be "without unnecessary delay," but Mr. Biddle said "within a reasonable time" would provide more flexibility.

"Such a standard," said Mr. Biddle, "would assist materially in the typical situations where arraignment seems to me to be justifiably delayed, namely, in cases where arraignment of one of a number of suspected persons will operate to forewarn those of the accomplices who have not yet been arrested.

"Such was the case, for example, with the eight saboteurs, and exactly that situation was presented, I am advised, in a number of important kidnaping cases which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has succeeded in breaking in recent years."

WPB Official Says Russia Will Need Big Supply of U. S. Goods After War

DENVER, Dec. 3 (AP)—William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, suggested last night that devastated areas of Soviet Russia could absorb much of the excess goods and equipment of America's highly geared production machine in the immediate postwar period.

Mr. Batt, in a speech prepared for the Colorado Council of American Soviet Friendship, saw Russia as a good customer of the United States, adding:

"For a good many years after the war has ended, the question is not likely to be how much and how fast does the Soviet Republic want our goods, but under what conditions we will be ready and willing to furnish them.

"A substantial part of her factories, her machine tools, her power plants, her transportation equipment, and so on at much length, will have to be replaced. We shall doubtless have a considerable surplus. An abundance of shipping is sure to be available."

The greatest problem will be to work out a satisfactory international arrangement for the interchange of goods and services, he said.

On the other hand, Russia, with her tremendous reserves of raw materials, such as platinum and iridium which are not produced in quantity in the United States, will have much to contribute to two-way trade, Mr. Batt declared.

Model T Air Version Planned for Postwar

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3 (AP)—The civilian air age in America will be opened after the war by a flying version of the old "Model T"—a slow and safe plane that anyone can fly—the National Aviation Training Association's convention was told Dec. 2.

Wayne W. Parrish of Washington, Aviation editor and publisher, said the airplane that breaks into the mass market for the first time "is not going to be a fast streamlined job that a returning P-38 pilot will love to fly on week ends.

"It will be an old 'Model T' that's rugged and will go in and out of any cow pasture, land at 30 miles an hour and cruise at 100 to 150 miles an hour. It will be stall-proof and spin-proof and nothing much can ever happen to it."

Berlin, New York Town, Gives White House Tree

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP)—Berlin will provide President Roosevelt's Christmas tree this yuletide.

The State Conservation Department announced today a 30-foot tree from the New York town bearing the name of the German capital is on its way to Washington. The Department has made the presentation each year since Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York.

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WINTER ST. AT ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON

New Films in Boston—Concert of Early Music

'Corvette K-225' Tells Story Of Canadian Convoy Escorts

It is not surprising that there should be an air of authenticity to "Corvette K-225," the new film at the Keith Memorial. Richard Rosson, who directed the production, crossed the ocean several times in one of those tiny Canadian patrol boats which have done so much to protect convoys against German submarines. The camera crew which accompanied him succeeded in securing some handsome views of ships at sea, dramatic glimpses of a corvette plunging through mountainous waves, and unusual views of fighting against airplanes and submarines. Added to that, the story was written and technical details supervised by John Rhodes Sturdy of the Canadian Navy. But though the material seems genuine the film is handicapped by the fact that convoy work has been described before on the screen.

The story begins with the return to port of the captain and some of the sailors rescued from a corvette lost at sea. They are given the choice of a number of ships still on the ways, see the vessel launched, and put to sea in her, once more on patrol duty. Most of the picture is concerned with the adventures encountered in the first voyage.

The conference of ship commanders which precedes the departure of a convoy is depicted in considerable detail. The ships are seen slipping out of harbor. The discomforts of life at sea in stormy weather are made abundantly clear. After the fashion of such films there are bits of humor to ease the tension, homely touches about the men and their ways aboard ship.

An attack by air ends with the routing of the raiders and the destruction of most of the planes. Battles with undersea marauders are more extended and casualties among the crew are more numerous. The method of sowing patterns of depth bombs is shown, and there are views of surface action between a submarine and a corvette which might easily have been the real thing, though Randolph Scott and his fellow players are hardly likely to have been present at the time.

Mr. Scott gives an able performance as one of those stern and conscientious commanders who are so frequently encountered on the screen and very likely at sea. Barry Fitzgerald has an amusing role as an Irish sailor, but it is not enough to give full scope to his great comic abilities. James Brown plays a conspicuous part as a young officer making his first voyage. Ella Raines, the one woman in the cast, has a conventional assignment as the sister of the new officer.

The companion feature is "So's Your Uncle," a comedy, with Billie Burke, Donald Woods, Jan Garber and his orchestra, and Jack Teagarden and his band. E. F. M.

'Happy Land' and Don Ameche

"Happy Land," the film version of MacKinlay Kantor's novel, now at the Paramount and Fenway, is a war story about the folks who stay at home, waiting for word of youngsters fighting far away on land and sea. It is a touching, homely, small-town story centering around Lew Marsh, who runs the drug store in a little Iowa community.

Word comes to Lew and his wife, Agnes, that their son Rusty has been lost in a sea battle. Lew, made bitter and moody by the news, is unable to go on with his daily round, and becomes increasingly dejected. One morning he is confronted by his grandfather, played with rugged mellowness by Harry Carey. "Gramp" passed on many years before and Lew decides that he has conjured a wraith out of his own thoughts. No other explanation is offered.

Only Lew hears and sees his grandfather, a G. A. R. veteran, as they walk through the town. The pageant of the past 25 years in Lew's life passes before them: his return with fellow soldiers from France at the close of World War I, his meeting with Agnes, their courtship and marriage, and their life together. They watch Rusty's progress through school, see him helping about the store, observe his youthful love affairs. They watch as Rusty meets the girl who will wait for him to come back.

As Lew and "Gramp" walk and talk Lew gradually begins to feel better about Rusty, realizing that the boy had meant something to the world. At the store that evening, in walks a homeless sailor who had been Rusty's chum aboard ship. Lew and his wife take the boy to their hearts feeling in a way as if they had their son back. This scene is the strongest in the film, as likely to cause a tightening of the throats of all spectators as did a similar episode in Saroyan's "The Human Comedy."

There are many pleasant scenes, including the young people's picnics, Rusty's first day at school, his playing Indians with his chums, his concern for the welfare of two poor boys whom he meets in school, choir practice with its aftermath of seeing the girls home, an outing of the Boy Scouts, high school graduation.

Don Ameche gives a strong yet gentle performance as Lew, and Frances Dee makes a tender and courageous person of Agnes. Rusty, as portrayed by James West, Larry Olsen, and finally Richard Crane, is a lovable outdoor boy, the light of promise ever in his face. Ann Rutherford scores in a brief scene as the girl Rusty left behind, and other parts are well taken by Cara Williams, Henry Morgan, Minor Watson, Dickie Moore, Oscar O'Shea, Aileen Pringle, Matt Moore, and Marjorie Cooley.

Talbot

Donald Brian

In "Abie's Irish Rose" at the Plymouth.

Playing of Sylvia Marlowe On Harpsichord Is Feature

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichord player, distinguished herself at the concert with which the Boston Society of Early Music opened its sixth season last evening. Appearing on the platform of the music room of the Women's City Club, seated before the ancient type of keyboard instrument which is her particular joy, she gave an exhibition worthy of rather particular remark. Not but that she has done the same thing in the same place before. But a second time may hold an element of novelty if it has to do with such an uncommon mechanism of tone as a harpsichord and with such a special skill of performance as is implied.

An instrument of a bygone period may have a merely antique interest, or it may have a very present and living attraction, according to who has it in hand. A harpsichord may have the character, as has more than once been observed, of a piece of furniture reproduced to a period, or it may have that of something originated today and representing the very forefront of time. The builder may be accountable for the difference, or the executant may be; both, no doubt, should be given credit equally.

When it comes to a concert, however, the artist making the strings sound must have all the praise; and Miss Marlowe, playing the Fantasia in C minor of Bach and a group of six pieces called sonatas, by Domenico Scarlatti, truly hit the mark. Too bad we cannot commend her tone coloring, her shading, her mastery of legato, and her ability to make a melody proceed like a song. Romantic fancies of the sort do not apply to the harpsichord. They go with the piano. In harpsichord music, nevertheless, they are hoped for, they are hinted at, they are prophesied, they are confidently foretold.

In brief, there glows in Miss Marlowe's playing the quality of imagination at the same time that there sparkles a talent for technique.

But to note another member of the Society, there steps on the stage Alfred Zighera with his viola da gamba; and when he sits down to play upon it an audience may expect something. The instrument happened to be in one of its cantankerous moods last night. In spite of a most caressing management of the bow by Mr. Zighera, it gave out an occasional squeak. Bernard's treble viol, by contrast, behaved its prettiest, and Paul Fedorowsky's descant viol was free of the box-like roughness that sometimes gets into it. Combinations that worked especially well this time were two viols, whether gamba and treble or treble and descant, as in Thomas Morley's "Rondinella," "Lamento," and "Caccia" fantasias.

Olga Averino, soprano, came on the scene at the close, singing the solo part in the liturgical piece, "Audite omnes et expavescite," of Couperin, to accompaniment of three viols and harpsichord.

Five Sullivans for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

On Nov. 13, 1942, the cruiser Juneau went down with all except 11 of the crew. Among those lost with the ship were the five Sullivan brothers.

Now Sam Jaffe and Lloyd Bacon are making a movie about the five brothers; and, strange as it may seem, they are not making it a war picture. They merely end with the sinking of the Juneau.

As early as January, Hollywood had begun to bid on the story of the Sullivans, various studios announcing that they intended to base a picture on the brothers' joining the Navy simultaneously.

But when it came to starting work it was decided to look into the background of the boys to determine if there was anything further on which to base a story about them. For this purpose a Chicago reporter, Edward Doherty, was sent to the boys' home town of Waterloo, Iowa, to gather material. What he secured was more of a newspaper feature story than a drama; but the producers were undeterred. As it happened, this was better material for their type of film than anything a Hollywood script writer could have produced. It had the feel of real events.

Nothing was fictionalized, and it did not have to be. The story Mr. Doherty found was that of typical American parents of the Middle West, who raised five boys and then gave them to their country.

Having determined what to make, the producers then had to find how to do it. With even large studios hard pressed to get one young man to head a cast, the Jaffe-Bacon combination had to find five leading men.

Mr. Bacon, who has directed hundreds of pictures, decided that he would not pick any actor for one of the roles who would not be uncomfortable, say, in a tuxedo. He wanted five young men who would be believable in the parts.

He got them after inverviewing some 400 applicants. One of the roles, that of the youngest brother, was particularly difficult to fill. It called for an 18-year-old boy who could realy act. Mr. Bacon tried to get Lon MacAllister, who was so successfully launched in "Stage Door Canteen," but Mr. MacAllister was not available. He finally obtained Edward Ryan, Jr., who, at 18, had been on Broadway for 15 years.

Thomas Mitchell will play the senior Sullivan, and Selena Royle has the role of the mother. The other boys will be played by James Cardwell, John Campbell, George Offerman, and John Alvin. The role of the youngest Sullivan wife is taken by Ann Baxter.

Wood-Hall Program

Cleora Wood, soprano, apeparing in Jordan Hall with Ariel Hall, harpist, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8:30 will present songs as follows:

Ariette	Gluck
Tambourin	Old French
"L'Amour de moi"	Old French
"En Passant par la Lorraine"	Old French
"La Istirre du Jardinier"	Tournier
"Dans les ruines d'une abbaye"	Faure
"Sainte"	Ravel
"Claire de lune"	Debussy-Hall
"Noel"	Debussy
"Irish Love Song"	Ariel Hall
"Vegetarian in Clover"	Ariel Hall
"My True Love Hath My Heart"	Ariel Hall

The harpist will play solos as follows:

"Vers le source"	Tournier
"Jazz-Band"	Tournier
Spanish Dance No. 5	Granados
"Chanson dans la nuit"	Salzedo
"Whirlwind"	Salzedo

'Jack London' Premiere

The eastern premiere of "Jack London," co-starring Michael O'Shea and Susan Hayward, will take place at Loew's State, Orpheum, and Fine Arts theaters Thursday.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

For Sunday, Dec. 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Music; Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Music of the Masters"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Variety show; orchestra	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	"Music of the Masters"	"Right to Happiness"		"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Home Front Matinee; guests; News	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Popular recordings
4:15	Those With Us	Newscast	Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Popular recordings
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; Navy	Popular recordings
4:45	Interviews; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	musical program	Popular recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Popular recordings
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Cinnamon Bear"; sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Ray Ivers; Melodeers	Sports Digest; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Eky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	"The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Marsch	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Dateline"; drama	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; Income taxes	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Don Redman's Orch.	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Don Redman's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	"Excursions in Science"
8:15	Comedy quiz; music;	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Fulton Oursler, news	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	drama; Margaret	Meet Your Navy; musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Lindsay; News	var. show; interviews	now's Orch.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	"Rhythm Ramblers"
9:00	Playhouse: "Journey	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchaikovsky's Trio A Minor
9:15	Into Fear"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; cho.; or.	Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30	'That Brewster Boy'	José Morroquin's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Tchaikovsky's Trio; Rovers
9:45	'That Brewster Boy'	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; J. R. King, m. c.	
10:00	Moore - Durante	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Walter Lippmann	Olympics hockey game
10:15	Variety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	guest, Chester Morris	"Sports Preview"	Rovers-Olympics hockey
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports Newsreel; Guest	From Naples; Orchestra	News service
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Prelude to Victory	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Art Kassel's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Marry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record"	M. Spitalny's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:30	Count Basie's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45	Count Basie's Orch.	Dance Music; News	"Music You Want"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1230kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"From the Hymnal"	"The Wax Museum"	"George a Date"; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Music from Manhattan:	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Vocalist; orchestra	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	NBC String Ensemble	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	First Piano Quartet	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Norman Cloutier's Music	Four-H Club Program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's Pgm; news	Saturday Show Down	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pretend"; Nila Mack	Saturday Musicale	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'; Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15		Saturday Musicale		Children's Bible Hour	Melody for Meditation
11:30	'Fashions in Rations'; Billie Burke	"Man With the Band"	"Lighted Windows"; dr. with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:45		Air Express Music		Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Circle C Band
12:15	Brian Aherne	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Circle C Band
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News Weather; Lieber's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; Songs	Horace Heidt's Music	"That They Might Live";	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15		Horace Heidt's Music	Ted Straeter; dramatist's	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Mutual Variety	National Housing	"The Baxters"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Music at Game Time
1:45	News service	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	News service	Studio speaker	Music at Game Time
2:00	'Of Men and Books';	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Sheid & Company	Charles Hodges, news	Mystery Melody Contest.
2:15	J. T. Frederick; gst	Mussorgsky's "Boris	Roy Sheid & Company	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Mystery Melody Contest.
2:30	"Here Comes the	Godunoff"; Ezio Pinza;	Roy Sheid & Company	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Merchant Marine"	Theodore Altman; Mach	Hal Fleming, news	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00	Country Journal	Harrell; Armand Tokatyan; Kerstin Thorborg;	Network program	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Country Journal		Network program	Paul Martell's Orch.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	"City Melodies";	Salvatore Baccaloni;	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	Army-Navy House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Songs; orchestra	with supporting cast;	Princeton - Dartmouth	Variety show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	News; London report	George Szell, conductor	basketball game	Sam Levine, sports	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	"Tune Time"; Orch.	Metropolitan Opera	Princeton - Dartmouth	Sports comments	Count Basie's Orch.
4:30	"Calling Pan America"	Metropolitan Opera	basketball game	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:45		Metropolitan Opera	Princeton - Dartmouth	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Spike Jones' Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Metropolitan Opera	basketball game	Musical Roundup	Frank Sinatra, songs
5:15	Follies; Quartet	Metropolitan Opera	Princeton-Dartmouth	Musical Roundup	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Metropolitan Opera	Story Behind Headlines	Weekly Visit American	Chiarlie Agnet's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad' dr	Metropolitan Opera; Int.	Curt Massey; Quartet	Eagle Club in London	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Interview; String Quin	News; Commentator	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	let; Guest speaker	Income tax talk	Sports Digest; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Treasury Star Parade
6:45	World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	"Return of Nick Carter"	"Revival Echoes"; spkr.
7:15	the Gun; drama	drama; orch.; Lorraine	Permanent Peace Based	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Thanks	Day; Victor Moore; Wm.	on Unity"; drama.	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album
7:45	to the Yanks"	Gaxton; Jim Ameche mc	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Ray Henle, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15	riety Show; guest.	Boston Symphony Orch.	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, songs; or	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album: Prokofieff: Peter & the Wolf
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Boston Symphony Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Colleen Moore;	
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Harry Sukman, pianist;	Classical Album
9:45	Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	drama; chor.; or.; talk	Classical Album: New Y'k
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	Rovers-Olympics hockey
10:15	Correction, Please	Army Air Forces Presents:	Tommy Dorsey, cond.	Saturday Night Bond-	N. Y.- Rovers-Olympics
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc	Dr.: Civilian Personnel	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	hockey game
10:45	Herbert H. Lehman	"The Little Show"	billy show; W. Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	News service
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Justin Stone's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Pat Sandr' Orchestra	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	drama adventure.	Fishermen's program	Capt. Glenn Miller, con.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Music; News

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.9 m.

London—4:00 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 31.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.86 meg., 25.0 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Caracas—4:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program, in English. RKE, 19.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.55 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by William Holt. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Starlight." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Sydney—9.35 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—10:30 p. m.—Venesuelan National Anthem. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala — 11:15 p. m. — Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.55 meg., 31 m.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring ZaSu Pitts. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Blossom Time" operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Opera

Metropolitan Opera—Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff"; Ezio Pinza; Theodore Altman; Mach

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05.

Exeter—"Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods, Billie Burke. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Great Dictator," Charles Chaplin. 2:30, 6, 9:40. "It's Love Again," Jessie Mathews. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Walter Pidgeon. 10:23 a. m., 3:01, 7:39, 9:17. "Big Store," the Marx Brothers. 12:25, 4:03, 7:41.

Metropolitan—"Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:56.

Modern—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 3:17, 6:34, 10:01. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:29, 4:56, 8:13.

Paramount—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 8:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 2:56, 5:06, 7:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Soldiers in White," "89th Parallel," "Birds on the Wing," "Vodvil No. 2," "Tropical Sportland," "Red Hot Riding Hood," "A Farmer for a Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal, 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Tiffany—"The Wacs," "Down the Mississippi," "Hollywood Stars," "Lucy Monroe," "Desert Animals," "Boss," "War Analysis," News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 1:10, 4:35, 7:55. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:30, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. Also: Bert Swor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova. 11:00 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 1:45, 5.

Allston—"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. 2, 8:15.

Arlington—Regent: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michael Ahearne. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne.

BELMONT—Belmont: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie. 2:30, 8:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2, 4:30, 6:45, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Top Man," Susana Foster, Peggy Ryan, Donald O'Connor. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death."

Cleveland Circle: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 2, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Campus Rhythm," Gale Storm. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 2, 8.

University: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 3:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "A Star Is Born," Janet Gaynor, Fredric March. "Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood.

Codman Square: "Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney. "That Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:18, 7, 9.

Park: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:30, 6:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Marjorie Hillard. 1:45, 7:05.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 2:30, 8:15. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Passport to Suez," Warren William, Ann Savage. 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Mystic: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 1:45, 7:45. "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. 3:15, 9:15.

Orpheum: "Yanks Ahoy," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2:15, 6. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 3:50, 8:20.

Strand: "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 8:30. "Honeymoon Lodge." 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 3:34, 9:34. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2:17 8:17.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Reap the Wild Wind" Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

Fellsway: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown.

NATICK—Colonial: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Ingrid Bergman. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2, 5.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hi-Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods. "Old Monterey," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

Strand: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. "Passport to Suez," W. William. 3, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camsee: "Background to Danger," George Raft. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Calaboose," Noah Beery, Jr., Jimmy Rogers. 2:30, 7:54. "Johnny Cager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 3:56, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Strand: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Gr

Ladies' Institute Plans To Celebrate Centenary

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred years of continuous work for the advancement of women will be celebrated in Boston next Thursday by one of the oldest women's clubs in the United States. Still known by the quaint name under which its pioneer members first held meetings in 1843, the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston will observe its centenary with a special program at Tremont Temple at 1:30 p. m.

The Institute is credited with being the fourth woman's club in the country and the second of those still in existence. It was the first in Massachusetts. The honor of being the oldest in the nation is given to the Ladies' Education Society of Jacksonville, Illinois, which was founded 10 years earlier.

So radical a departure from womanly dignity and discretion was it to attend club meetings just as men did, that for five years the women did not dare to have a president. Though they met and carried on just like a club, they had no officers during those early years, according to Dr. Elizabeth M. Briggs of Hyde Park, who as president today has all the early records in her possession.

Members apparently went to the meetings heavily veiled because representatives of the male population were wont to line the path to the door and make sarcastic remarks as they entered. Indeed, it took courage to attend. Many women of the period were equally suspicious. For, they argued, "what could a woman be who was willing to stand on a platform and shout loud enough to be heard by 400 other women?"

When they did decide to have a president, no woman could be found brave enough to face the widespread disapproval, and the office was filled by Prof. Charles F. Bronson of Harvard, a kindly encourager of the venture. Two years later Mrs. Eunice Haley Cobb, wife of a minister, braved the comment and became the Institute's President.

It is Mrs. Cobb's granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Sanborn of Cambridge, who will read a history of the club at the centenary celebration. The Institute's courageous and energetic "first lady" was the mother of the famous twin brothers, Darius and Cyrus, painter and sculptor, and of Sylvanus Cobb, author.

Although for several years most of the lectures dealt with physiology and hygiene and their application to the home and the community, the Record Book reveals that all topics of the day were discussed, according to Dr. Briggs. One early minute reads: "A vote was taken to see how many would dispense with the rod in the correction of children, and though all did not vote in favor of dispensing with it, none voted to use it." Botany lectures were popular—forerunners, perhaps, of today's lectures on flower arrangement. "Female skating" was discussed and "disapproval voiced."

The Institute was instrumental, says Dr. Briggs, in getting a bill through the State Legislature to separate men and women in the State prisons. It also campaigned to have milk served to pupils in the public schools. Its early members worked for the veterans of the Civil War as devotedly as clubwomen are doing for servicemen and women today.

While membership by 1848 had climbed to 367, the club now is comparatively small. Most of the members are active in local organizations and the Institute confines its activity mainly to giving money to worthy causes. Officers besides Dr. Briggs are: Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt of Dorchester, Vice-President; Mrs. Miriam Mason of Hyde Park, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John J. Wakefield of Mattapan, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Horace W. Knight of Dorchester, Treasurer. Mrs. Jeannette Goodwin of Roxbury has been a member for 53 years.

Saturday Programs

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Dr. Charles H. Tozier will give an illustratid lecture on "Colonial Williamsburg" in the ballroom at 2 p. m. Mrs. William C. Cusack, Director of the Activities Department, will preside. William G. Perry of the firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, architects for the restoration of Williamsburg, will comment on the pictures.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Presidents and senior advisers of Junior Clubs throughout the State will be entertained at tea by the Department of Junior Membership at 115 Newbury Street from 2 until 5.

Junior League of the Women's Italian Club—Army and Navy officers have been invited to a party in the Hawthorne Room of the Parker House. Guests will be welcomed by President Pietrina Maravigna. Miss Elda Alessi, and Miss Edna Crisafi are co-chairmen of the Entertainment Committee.

Spar Recruits Shove Off for Sunny South

Official United States Coast Guard

They Will Get Boot Training at Palm Beach's Biltmore

These Spars are among 50 who left South Station this morning for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will undergo their boot training at the Sparship Biltmore. Peering through the "suitcase window" in the lower right-hand corner is Miss Dorothy Cox of Brookline, a former junior clerk in the editorial room of The Christian Science Monitor.

People of R. I. Are Blamed For Size of the Relief Roll

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3 — Neglect by the people of Rhode Island in the field of social action is responsible for the fact that 4,663 persons are still on the relief rolls in this State, Clemens J. France, State Director of Social Welfare, charged this week.

"It is much to the discredit of this State," Mr. France said, "that these persons cannot at this moment take available jobs, that they have been made unemployable by a long background of society's neglect of them, of repressive poor laws which were conducive to their pauperization."

Mr. France issued his statement in answer to questions that had been raised earlier about the size of the relief rolls in Rhode Island.

Figures released by the Social Security Board in Washington revealed that Rhode Island, though it is a highly industrialized State and is now humming with war activity, has one of the nation's highest proportions of persons on relief in relation to the entire population.

Denying that the high percentage of persons on relief was the fault of his department, Mr. France pointed out that a great percentage of the relief recipients in this State have been assisted to equip themselves for work and that those still on the relief rolls "represent the residium which is a charge against the people of the State." He listed poor housing and discrimination in the past as two factors which helped to cause this situation.

Although the proportion of persons on relief is relatively high, in relation to the figures from other States, the total number of relief recipients in Rhode Island has been cut down drastically in recent years. The roll was reduced 47 per cent between July, 1942, and July of this year, Mr. France pointed out.

Christmas Trees

An appeal was issued this week to the farmers in Rhode Island to sharpen their axes and help to solve the State's Christmas tree problem this season.

Officials at the State Department of Agriculture estimated there were plenty of trees in the wooded areas of Rhode Island which would be suitable for decorative purposes during the Yule season.

In former years virtually all the Christmas trees marketed in Rhode Island have been brought in from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. Estimates are, however, that the supply from this source this season will be less than one-fourth of the usual supply.

Unless some local trees are brought onto the market, the prospect is that many Rhode Island homes will have to do without Christmas trees this year, State officials predict.

L. Russell Albright, district representative for the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. Homer O. Stuart, State Extension Director at Rhode Island State College, have launched an educational campaign to encourage Rhode Island farmers to ease the shortage. They report there are plenty of trees available in the Rhode Island woodlands and the only problem is to get the farmers to go into the woods and cut them.

Highway Safety

Providence continues to head the list of cities in its population class in highway safety, the National Safety Council at Chicago announced this week.

Reports completed for the first 10 months of this year showed Providence with the best safety record of all cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population class. Minneapolis was second and St. Paul third, the Council announced.

Sunday Morning Drills Protested

By the Associated Press

Andover, Mass., Dec. 3

Clergymen of all denominations in this town are protesting the collection of salvage or State Guard Drills on Sunday mornings. In a letter to the Lawrence Tribune the clergymen wrote:

"Our men in the armed services are fighting to defend our freedom of worship, yet a man is not free to worship if he has to work or drill instead. . . . It is not fair to make him choose between church and doing his patriotic duty, unless the conflict is unavoidable."

Higher Valuing Of Education Seen on Way

Education, not according to ability to pay for it, but ability to profit by it, was foreseen today as a definite postwar prospect by Dr. E. George Payne, Dean of the School of Education of New York University.

Dr. Payne spoke at the luncheon in Hotel Statler which opened the two-day fifty-eighth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"The welfare of society," said Dr. Payne, "will be the determining factor in selection of students, and every individual will have the opportunity of developing his fullest potentialities. His full growth will be utilized for that purpose. He will not be left to acquire capacities for the social life after his formal education is ended."

Warning that the day of demobilization will present the nation with the problem of preparing virtually all its youth between the ages of 16 and 25 for successful civilian life, Dr. Payne said we should find education to be "the most fundamental factor" in determining the effectiveness of democracy and the social order of the future.

"All education," predicted Dr. Payne, "will certainly give greater emphasis to experience as a part of the education of youth.

"No one will any longer attempt to justify an educational program on the ground that it disciplines the mind. No one will any longer contend that mental discipline is the end of education and that mental discipline is achieved through the study of subjects that can have no practical significance."

He urged a drawing up now of a blueprint for postwar education and said such a blueprint should include three essentials:

1. The combination of work and study to give reality to both work and study experience, in order that youth may acquire its education and experience in actual life situations and from organized study that will give meaning to these life experiences.

2. The spending of one or more years in communal living where youth will learn to live together and solve common problems, such a program not to be controlled exclusively with reference to military services, but to prepare for the activities of a successful world.

3. A scheme for co-operation, giving vocational orientation, with systematically co-ordinated instruction in principles and practice, achieving that unity of theory and practice which has been sought, and in some degree achieved, at such institutions as Antioch, Berea, the University of Cincinnati school of engineering, Hampton, and Tuskeegee.

N. E. Doctors Oppose Compulsory Plan

Finding that compulsory sickness insurance would not guarantee better health for all the people, the six state medical societies of New England have united in asking Congress not to adopt the compulsory system.

Announcement of the opposition of the organized medicine of this region was made here today by the Massachusetts Medical Society. The occasion was the making public by the Society of an open letter of objection to pending legislation at Washington. The letter was sent to every member of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. Similar messages are being addressed to Washington by the other five state medical societies.

Nothing as formal as this has ever been undertaken in protest against the possible enactment of compulsory sickness insurance by the medical profession of New England, Dr. Roger I. Lee of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Society, commented today.

First United Opposition

"This is the first united opposition to governmental sickness and hospital insurance in which all the state medical societies of this region have joined," Dr. Lee said. "Hitherto we have been rather inarticulate. It is also the first time that the New England societies have addressed the members of Congress in protest against bills calling for such insurance."

The measures which the medical societies disapprove of are the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills, Senate Bill 1,161 and House Bill 2,861, which have the backing of the Social Security Board.

"We believe that Senate 1,161 and House 2,861 do not provide for the sound development of a national health program," said the open letter of the Massachusetts Medical Society. "It is implied by the Act that the distribution of compulsory savings managed by Federal authorities will guarantee better health for all of the people.

"We sincerely doubt that such an objective can be realized in this way. In the New England states, judged by any standards with which we are familiar, there is no need to revolutionize the habits of the people in their methods of obtaining medical care."

As a preferable alternative to the compulsory type of sickness insurance, the Society pointed out to the Massachusetts members of Congress that prepaid medical and hospital insurance on a voluntary basis was increasing rapidly. For the indigent who are public charges and unable to pay for any insurance, either compulsory or voluntary, the society proposed federal grants-in-aid to the states.

Chance for Politics

"We are opposed to the compulsory—the governmental and political—form of sickness insurance," Dr. Lee added. "We think the voluntary form will be entirely adequate to take care of the needs of those who are able to make small prepayments for medical and hospital care. Special provision will of course have to be made for the indigent who can't pay.

"We feel that in the experience of the nations that have tried it, Governmental sickness insurance has led to a deterioration of medical service rather than an improvement. We believe that it would be unfortunate to sacrifice what the United States has achieved in the way of good medical service in favor of the lowered standards of medical and hospital care which would result from the rigid, inelastic and bureaucratic methods of a Governmental service.

"I have seen compulsory Government insurance in operation abroad and speak from my own observation of its drawbacks."

Dr. Lee served in Great Britain and France as a lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during World War I, and has since returned to Europe a number of times. He is one of the few Americans who have been honored by being made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Britain.

Reminders of Jack London Shown in Boston by Nephew

"The war has crowded out so many accepted articles" the editors were writing to Jack London in the fall of 1898, when his stories were being rejected by return mail. The collection of letters, notes, account books and other articles which the author's nephew, Irving Shepard, showed to reporters yesterday in his room at the Hotel Statler, includes numerous rejections of that kind.

When Jack London wrote to the San Francisco Bulletin saying he had just returned from the Klondike and had written 4,000 words describing his travel of 2,500 miles on the Yukon, in a small boat, the editor replied: "Interest in Alaska has subsided . . . so much has been written, that I do not think it would pay us to buy your story."

Mr. Shepard, whose mother was the author's sister, was present on the London ranch at Glenn Ellen, Calif., the "Valley of the Moon" setting, when Ed Morrell, just released from San Quentin, called on his uncle and gave him the material which inspired the book, "The Star Rover." That volume, it is said, was influential to a large degree in promoting prison reform in the United States.

One of the most interesting objects in the collection is a notched block of wood, which Mr. London called his ticket for riding the rods. It evidently eased the jolts when traveling under the box cars of railroad trains in 1894, gathering material for "The Road."

While most of the books and story manuscripts have been placed in the Huntington Library in Pasadena, Calif., Mr. Shepard has with him in Boston the original, in pen and ink, of the story entitled "The Tar Pot" and of a report Mr. London, as correspondent for the Hearst papers, sent from Sunan, Korea, in 1904, when covering the Russo-Japanese war. He has a copy of the San Francisco Examiner of February 3 of that year, containing an article headed, "Jack London Is in a Japanese Prison," and a clipping from the same paper, dated April 17, 1904, telling the story of "How Jack London Went to the Front."

When the author passed on in 1916, Mr. Shepard was in his teens and had spent several years at the "Moon Valley" ranch, of which he now has full charge. His uncle, he recalls, wrote at least 1,000 words a day, seven days in the week. He did that before he did anything else, and it usually took him about three hours. Mr. Shepard came to Boston in connection with the motion picture, "Jack London," shortly to open here, based on the biography by the author's widow, Charmian London, who has written three books about their travels.

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If you're planning to buy a home, talk over your financing plans with your local savings bank. They can often show you how to save money by having the property you do buy financed under the Mutual Savings Bank plan. This enables you to pay for your home with a moderate down payment and small carrying charges. So before you sign on the dotted line, why not stop in at your nearest Savings Bank and talk things over. No charge, no obligations.

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World Police Force Advocated

An international armed force powerful enough to prevent aggression, and the establishment of machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes among nations to insure an enduring peace, were advocated by participating members of the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, it was announced in Boston today.

Participation by the United States in whatever international organization for general security is set up also was the unanimous opinion of faculty groups at 41 colleges and universities throughout the country. Such an instrument will fail, however, unless it is supported by genuine world opinion, it was decided.

"If peaceful adjustments to List of co-operating groups from which replies have been received as of Oct. 25, 1943:

Boston University, Brown University, Bryn Mawr College, Bucknell University, University of California at Los Angeles, California Institute of Technology, Carleton College, Groups I and II; University of Chicago, University of Colorado, University of Connecticut, Dartmouth College, University of Georgia, Goucher College, College of the Holy Cross, Harvard University, University of Illinois, University of Kansas, University of Kentucky, Miami University, University of Michigan, Milwaukee-Downer College, University of Nebraska, New Jersey College for Women, New School for Social Research, New York University, Northwestern University, Ohio University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Rockford College, Rollins College, Rutgers University, Skidmore College, Smith College, Stanford University, Sweet Briar College, University of Washington, Wellesley College, Western Maryland College, University of Wisconsin, University of West Virginia.

Cambridge Plan E Council Makeup Is Still in Doubt

Makeup of Cambridge's second Plan E City Council was definitely in doubt today as election workers continued their retabulation of the ballots cast in the Nov. 2 election.

Discovery of an error in the original distribution among remaining candidates of surplus ballots containing first choices for Mayor John H. Corcoran and former Mayor John M. Lynch is the cause of the doubt. The distribution error is such that it cast uncertainty upon the election of the remaining seven members of the incoming Council. Mayor Corcoran and former Mayor Lynch are already re-elected to the Council on the basis of first choices under the proportional representation system of balloting. The shift may result in defeat for one or more of the seven other original winners.

They are in the order they were declared elected originally: Michael J. Neville, Marcus Morton, Francis L. Sennott, Hyman Pill, Michael A. Sullivan, Dr. James J. Cassidy, and Russell Gerould.

The recount was sought by Francis J. Roche, who finished 12th.

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Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Dec. 4 — Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire on this date.

Brown stamps "L" and "M" now valid; "N," Dec. 5; "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan .1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expirations dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Today mail cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Florence B. Sloan

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 3—Mrs. Florence B. Sloan, who passed on yesterday in Boston, conducted the Boys and Girls Library, a branch of the Newton Free Library, and was considered outstanding in her knowledge of and devotion to the field of children's books. She resided at 124 Vernon Street in which the children's library is located.

A native of Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Sloan early came to Newton. After library study at Simmons College, she became a branch librarian for the City of Boston and, since 1926, supervisor of children's books for the City of Newton.

A reviewer of juvenile literature, Mrs. Sloan issued annually a list of 100 of the best new children's books. In 1940 she received the American Library Association's award for her choices. Since 1938 Mrs. Sloan conducted a regular book review column in the Junior pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. Sloan was a member of the Massachusetts Library Association, American Library Association, Charles River Library Country Club, and the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. She was also chairman of the Round Table Librarians, of Boston.

Author Luncheons To Assist Blind

First of this season's "authors luncheons" for the benefit of the American Society of the Blind was held yesterday at the Copley Plaza.

Louis Fischer, foreign correspondent for the Nation magazine, stressed the need for working now for the right sort of peace.

Capt. Peter Muir, representative at Delhi of the United Press and the Columbia Broadcasting Company, and also author of a book on India, said his position was "very pro-British," and predicted chaos in India should the British move out now.

Other speakers were Miss Helena Kuo, Chinese author; and Carl Glick, who wrote, "Shake Hands With the Dragon" and "Three Times I Bow." The Rev. Phillips E. Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church, was toastmaster, and Mrs. Alexander Steinert chairman of arrangements.

Henry Calver

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 3—Henry Calver who passed on here yesterday, was a patent attorney in Boston and Washington although he had been in retirement for several years. A native of England, Mr. Calver came to Marblehead when a child.

After studying law at George Washington University, he became associated with the United States Patent Office. He was also one of the first employees of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington. Mr. Calver became a member of the Boston law firm of McCleod, Calver and Randall, and upon retirement, his son, Arthur W., took his place. Mr. Calver was a member of the American Patent Law Association.

Acting Assistant Collector Is Named

John J. Connors of Dorchester has been appointed Acting Assistant City Collector, it was disclosed today by City Collector Merritt Thompson.

The new assistant, formerly Chief Deputy Collector, will fill the vacancy left by the resignation of William T. Gartland, at a salary of $3,500 a year.

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SUMMER and HAWLEY STREETS, BOSTON

Fifth Army Scores New Gains in Italy

Continued from Page 1

ly attacked targets in Western Germany, said the announcement, which acknowledged the loss of 41 aircraft in the night's operations.

German radiocasts acknowledged the raid was on a large scale and said an almost unprecedented air battle raged over the city for more than an hour as Nazi fighter planes engaged the four-motored British bombers.

The Germans, who said they shot down 30 of the raiders, apparently were waiting for the attack and had concentrated every weapon at their disposal in an attempt to protect the Capital, one third of which was reported laid in ruins by heavy assaults of last week.

According to Nazi versions of the raid, large formations of German fighters met the incoming British planes over the Elbe River, some 65 miles west of Berlin, and engaged them in a running fight.

German radiocasts acknowledged, however, that despite this protective screen many British planes drove through to the target, and spoke of heavy fighting "over the whole area of Greater Berlin" between 8 and 9:30 p. m.

The sky over the city was illuminated with "multicolored" flares, although it was a bright, star-lit night, the German Radio said.

Despite German threats of fearful reprisals for these assaults, Britain again was free of enemy raiders during the night.

Headquarters of the United States Eighth Air Force, meanwhile, disclosed that Britain-based American planes had set a new monthly record by dropping more than 7,670 tons of bombs on Germany or occupied territory and shooting down 257 enemy planes during November.

American losses for the month were 93 heavy bombers, 6 medium bombers, and 42 fighters.

Flying Fortresses were credited with 139 of the enemy planes listed as destroyed, while American fighters knocked down 108, and medium bombers 10.

Italy:

Fifth Army Gains On Road to Rome

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, after a long stalemate on the western Italian front, has pushed forward in the Calabritto area following heavy artillery and air preparation, Allied Headquarters announced.

The British Eighth Army also continued to drive the Germans back beyond the Sangro Ridge, and captured Castel Frentano, on a lateral road west of the important defense town of Lanciano, and pushed on toward San Vito on the Adriatic coast, six miles beyond the Dec. 1 line. But Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's drive showed signs of slowing down. Both the Fifth and Eighth armies took prisoners in their advance.

The Allied Air Force reported heavy attacks around San Giorgio, Rocca, and Cervano on the Fifth Army front where the Germans were said to have "mounted guns on every strategic height around the road to Rome."

Allied air attacks were the heaviest in many days and 17 German planes were destroyed for a loss of eight Allied planes.

A force of Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, pounded Bolzano, on the Brenner Pass line in northern Italy, while the British destroyers Queensborough and Raider bombarded Nazi installations in the Albanian port of Durazzo at night.

The Liberators and Lightnings were engaged by strong formations of ME-109s and FW-190s and shot down four for a loss of three.

Calabritto, which is five miles southwest of Mignano at the strongest part of the German line defending the main road to Rome, was the scene of the heaviest Fifth Army fighting and reports were extremely reserved on how far General Clark had progressed.

The Germans made a particularly determined effort to halt the Eighth Army in the Lanciano area where they held a 900-foot ridge which dominates the surrounding country. The Germans were reported to be rushing reserves from Northern Italy in an attempt to stem the drive.

South Pacific:

Japanese Tanker And Transport Sunk

Allied bombers have sunk a troop-laden 10,000-ton Japanese transport and a large tanker, damaged 2 destroyers, blasted enemy bases with more than 200 tons of bombs, and downed 21 Nipponese planes.

These latest reports of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral William F. Halsey, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz covered actions from Nov. 29 through Dec. 1.

New successes also were scored on the ground. In the inland jungles of New Guinea's Huon Peninsula, Australians are converging on Wareo, a Japanese strong point more than 10 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

On the west-central coast of Bougainville in the Northern Solomons, where American forces since Nov. 1 have been widening a beachhead and establishing an air strip, more than 600 Marines made a two-day raid inside enemy lines. They killed more than 200 Japanese, destroyed considerable supplies, fought off a force twice their size, and withdrew. Fifteen Marines were killed and 71 wounded.

General MacArthur's reconnaissance bombers, attacking convoys in the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, the night of Nov. 30 and the morning of Dec. 1, set off explosions in the transport which was abandoned before it went down; they left the large tanker a mass of flames; they hit one destroyer amidships and another astern with 500-pound bombs.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Attack Nazis in Slovenia

The Yugoslav Partisan Army attacked enemy-held zones fronting the upper Adriatic in the heaviest and most effective offensive action against the German Balkan invaders in many weeks.

Gen. Jospip Broz (Tito) announced a series of successful attacks by his forces in Southwestern Slovenia.

In attacks against German transport, the Partisans said they cut the Zagreb-Belgrade railway at several points in the Province of Turopolje, thus disrupting the major Nazi supply line for the whole of the Balkans.

They tied up all traffic on the Sarajevo-Mostar line feeding the German Adriatic coastal forces.

Heaviest fighting in the Slovenian sector has been near Rakek, which is astride a railroad connecting with the Trieste-Fiume line, and near two lesser cities.

'Retreating Supermen'

Thomas, Detroit News

3 War Reporters In Missing Bombers

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 3

Three war correspondents failed to return from last night's great RAF raid over Berlin—Lowell Bennett of International News Service, Norman Stockton of the Sydney (Australia) Sun, and another whose name was withheld temporarily.

Mr. Stockton, who reported the war in New Guinea and once served as deputy editor of the South China Morning Post, flew in the raid on the German Capital with an Australian squadron of Lancasters.

Mr. Bennett was officially reported missing by the British Air Ministry when the bomber in which he was a passenger failed to return.

Russia:

Nazis Fail to Crack Cherkasy Bridgehead

While German infantry and tank divisions, heavily reinforced by mechanized forces rushed from Western Europe, battered in vain against the Russians' Cherkasy bridgehead on the Dnieper River, Red Army troops made new gains northwest of Gomel, where they captured more than 80 towns, a Soviet communiqué announced.

Fighting continued with unabated ferocity all along the front, despite the prevalence of rain, slush, and snow, field dispatches said.

The Russian communiqué reported gains along the lower Pripet River, southeast of Zhlobin, and in the direction of Znamenka, a rail center southwest of Kremenchug and key to lateral communications between the Kiev bulge and the Dnieper bend.

The war bulletin said the Germans were throwing troops against Russian lines "without consideration for large losses," especially in the Cherkasy sector.

Both the Russian and German communiqués were silent concerning the fighting in the Kiev bulge east of Zhitomir and Korosten, where tank battles of unparalleled intensity were said to be raging. German radiocasts, however, reported a fresh Soviet offensive surging southwest along the Smolensk road toward Orsha and Minsk, Capital of White Russia, at the intersection of the Moscow-Warsaw and Libau-Kharkov Railways. Berlin said the Red Army drive had pierced the German line in two places.

Red Army vanguards pushing southwest of Kremenchug captured the towns of Dmitrovka and Fedorki, respectively 6 and 15 miles north of Znamenka, the communiqué said. Znamenka itself was reported within Red Army artillery range.

Submarine:

Wahoo Reported Presumed Lost

Loss of the United States submarine Wahoo, the Navy's 15th sub to fall victim to the enemy, and the escort carrier Liscome Bay, marks 132 ships of all classes sunk during the war.

The Wahoo, a 1,525-tonner with a normal complement of 65 men, was listed by the Navy Dec. 2 as overdue and presumed to be lost. The Liscome Bay was torpedoed Nov. 24 during the Gilbert Islands operations.

Under the guidance of Commander Dudley Walker Morton of Miami, Fla., the Wahoo set a gallant record. In two successive patrols 18 months ago, the Wahoo devastated a Japanese convoy, taking a toll of 13 ships.

The skipper once used a 25-cent atlas to guide him into Wewak harbor and then sent a torpedo into a destroyer which cracked in two and sank.

Aboard the Liscome Bay and reported missing were Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinnix of Attica, Ind., task force commander, and Capt. Irving D. Wiltsie of Riverdale, N. Y.

Chinese See Bright Future

Continued from Page 1

inter-Allied conflict. Everybody knew that the Japanese were stressing the fact that President Chiang Kai-shek never had partaken in any talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Their talks, now held, mark the beginning of Japan's end.

Today, for the first time since war broke out, nobody in Chungking tells the Allies to fight harder, to take Japan more seriously. For it is evident that President Chiang himself was fully satisfied at the conference that the Allies mean business in both the East and the West, that they already are tremendously strong against Japan, and that they are wasting no time.

On the long-range side, the conference seems to point to a new era of China's greatness. The prospect is almost overpowering. China once more will have the same vast territory it had in 1894. Then, however, the policy of the western powers and China's own internal weaknesses made it nothing more than a tottering giant. Now the same western powers are guaranteeing China's return to a vast empire. Now China can be strong enough internally for the first time in modern history to develop that huge country for the benefit of its people.

As one of my Chinese friends summed up his thoughts: the Cairo conference must stand as another challenge to us to forge ahead with our internal reforms.

China Hails Pledge

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Through a mix-up in release arrangements, the Chinese people, who were to be the chief beneficiaries of the North African declaration, were not officially informed of its contents until approximately 12 hours after it had been broadcast all around the world and until long after President Chiang Kai-shek and his party had returned from the conference.

But once the import of the pact became known, it was hailed everywhere as a great diplomatic and political triumph for China that would establish the country's position as a major world power.

A Government statement called the conference "a great success of United Nations" and said it strengthened "the common efforts for a counteroffensive against Japan until it surrenders unconditionally."

Observers were quick to note that nowhere in the declaration, or in the authorized Chinese interpretation, was there a note of imminence as regards an all-out assault on the Japanese. This suggested that China, in return for the sweeping three-power pledge, had accepted the war more than ever as a global struggle in which other strategical considerations might now outweight its own immediate needs.

Europe First

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 3 (AP)—Final victory in the Pacific must wait on events in Europe, and there is no short cut to victory, Prime Minister John Curtin said today.

The Australian Government leader said he had just completed an important conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific.

In a press statement, Mr. Curtin said they had discussed the tripartite declaration in North Africa for the defeat of Japan, adding:

"My discussions with General MacArthur had particular reference to 'prolonged operations' and were conditioned by joint realization that final victory in the Pacific must largely wait on events in Europe."

The North African agreement, he said, "tells the Australian people clearly that there is no short cut to victory in the Pacific."

Mr. Curtin said the Australian war effort is entering a new phase.

"The defensive stage has passed. The initiative has been gained from the enemy.

"Rabaul (New Britain), which was a focal point for Japanese activities in the Southwest Pacific areas, has become a precarious naval air base which the enemy uses at great hazard."

Nazis Still Hold Fort In Germany

Continued from Page 1

eastern regions where less was planted due to the climate. Likewise no retail dealers are available in small towns to handle the increased amount of goods.

"A Fight of Ideologies"

Hitler said in his latest speech that this war is a fight of ideologies, and defeat would lead to extermination of the losing ideology. The process of disintegration of Hitler's ideology is actually taking place under his eyes, especially in heavily bombed regions like Cologne where Nazism is already becoming an old-fashioned, queer, impractical, and unsuccessful way of looking upon the world.

Anti-Semitism, fanatical militarism, Germanic race superiority assume quite another meaning under the hail of allied bombs and under the hail of Hitler's rabble-rousing voice at Nuremberg on Party Day.

There is considerable rivalry in Germany as to which region can best stand bombing. Colognes often say that Berliners could not stand what they have stood. Berliners, they say, as the greatest Nazis, can only shout for total war, but not take it.

Colognes War-Weary

Berliners have not had as much bombing as Colognes and hence are not as defeatistic and war-weary. Cologne has hit the bottom in the morale chart. If all Germany felt as they did the war would be over. The paper Die Nation in Bern writes from a German eyewitness:

"A walk through Cologne is a funeral march, a pilgrimage of penance. Oh, Cologne, old dear joyful Cologne, what have they done to you, the former elegant Hohestrasse now a dirty street of ruins, the old section of the city a heap of ruins. Also the people are in ruins. These pale old tired people, are these Colognes?"

Cologne no longer talks of the superiority, uniqueness and exclusiveness of the German race. They are returning to universal humanitarian ideals, ideals which were almost completely silenced during the campaign against the Jews in 1938 and since.

The bombed cities, however, are filled with informers.

Warning to Letter Writers

In Berlin on several occasions during last week the SS had to step in to re-establish discipline.

One woman wrote a vivid description of the bombing to her husband on the front who by chance was in a hospital so that the letter was read by an official. She got three months in prison.

"This is a warning to all those who, due to their desire to feel important or due to more despicable reasons, feel obliged to write about the terror attack to people outside the city, or especially to the front to depress the spirit of our soldiers," was the statement of the Judge.

One symptom of increasing terror is the fact that a gallows for plunderers has been erected in the marketplace in Hannover. Germans usually do not favor hanging as a punishment.

However, in Hannover, the youngest and toughest gauleiter is now trying out a public gallows. If it successfully impresses the people the way the Nazis desire, it might spread to other cities.

With increasing bombing there is increasing interest in the question of who is guilty of beginning this war. The Nazis are either unable to admit their own guilt or don't care. They dream of the day of revenge and believe it will come. If one could prove it impossible to treat London as Berlin is being treated, hundreds of thousands would cease being Nazis immediately.

Anti-Nazi Minority

A small minority from the very beginning has realized that Germany is on the wrong path and have been eager to put a halt to Nazi deeds and make good the damage already done.

As bombings have been more and more proving the impotence of the Nazi Government, the masses have been falling more and more under the influence of the second group, which is looking around for the guilty party and eyes are falling on the Nazis.

The masses indeed shrink back from accepting the consequences of Nazi deeds in which all had their share. They think they have been punished long enough by Nazis and do not look forward to the expectation of the punishment from Russians, English, and Americans which has been painted in brilliant colors by the Nazis. They also entertain the idea that the Allies share the guilt by permitting the Nazis to grow strong.

Miss E. M. Delafield

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Miss E. M. Delafield, the novelist, who passed on Dec. 2 at Cullompton, Devonshire, was Mrs. Edmee Elizabeth Monica Dashwood, widow of Maj. Arthur Paul Dashwood. She had been devoting her time as a broadcaster to women of the "Kitchen Front" since the war began.

Author of dozens of books, plays and radio scripts, Miss Delafield was one of the most popular British literary figures, with a reputation abroad that had special luster in the United States and Russia.

Café Operator Quits— Ration Blanks 'Too Deep'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A café operator returned ration-banking blanks to the county ration board—still blank—with this note attached:

"Too deep for me. Am quitting."

Britain and U. S. Map New Censorship Policy

Continued from Page 1

tions, to use his good offices to promote a constructive solution to the problem. They submitted a considerable list of examples of broken releases.

Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, registered complaints against the "breach of faith" by Reuters.

Mr. Davis made public the text of his representation to Mr. Bracken and in it he characterized the advance publication of the Cairo news as "a flagrant and possible dangerous breach of the basic rules of security."

British System Explained

The need for negotiating a tighter understanding between Washington and London on voluntary censorship arises out of the fact that under the British system there appears to be no effective restraints on the "enterprise," as Reueters calls it, of British correspondents in neutral capitals. When they file a dispatch by radio from a neutral capital it is picked up automatically by German short-wave listeners and rebroadcast to the world before the dispatch has even been examined by British censors to determine its publishability.

Further, it appears that British censorship permits news to be distributed from the United Kingdom which it does not permit to be published in British newspapers. Thus, the criticized Lisbon dispatch of Reuters was banned from the British press but was circulated by Reuters to all its foreign clients and thus, again, news which violated British and American censorship was made available to the Axis.

These are the loopholes in the present Anglo-American understanding on security-censorship which Washington and London now are aiming to close.

Davis Files Protest

Following is an Office of War Information paraphase of the cable sent by Mr. Davis to Mr. Bracken, on Nov. 30:

"I feel that I must protest most energetically against the distribution by Reuters today of the dispatch which purports to have originated in Lisbon. Naturally, I am aware of the fact that Reuters is a private organization and that the British Government exercises over it no influence of any sort. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the British censors cleared this dispatch for overseas transmission by radio, though it is reported here that the dispatch was not aprpoved for publication in Great Britain.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to call to your attention the extremely unhappy results. Most important is a flagrant and possibly dangerous breach of the basic rules of security. Furthermore, the psychological warfare value to Britain and America of the conference and the decisions reached by the conferees has been greatly impaired by the premature publication of the news, thus permitting both the Nazi and the Japanese propagandists to fill the air with their own distorted versions of the news prior to its official announcement.

U. S. Press Indignant

"Lastly, a result important to us both lies in the unfortunate effect on the American press which is universally and justifiably indignant over the fact that the Reuters dispatch, though not published in the British Isles, broke a story here which had been given to American editors with the strictest admonitions that utter secrecy be preserved.

"I am sure that you are aware that this is not the first example of such an occurrence, though this in its flagrancy exceeds by far those that have gone before. Anglo-American understanding is seriously jeopardized by this sort of practice. For the sake of that understanding and for the sake of our joint propaganda campaign directed at the common enemy, I hope in all earnestness that you will take steps to make sure that British censorship from now on keeps Reuters in line."

Blow to War Effort

Mr. Roberts in his telegram said he was protesting against the manner in which the release of the conference news was handled and especially against the treatment accorded to American war correspondents assigned to this important story.

"The whole episode," he stated, "hurts the war effort. Our own correspondents have too fine a record of devotion and sacrifice in this war in keeping the public at home informed to be brushed off as they were.

"The breaking of faith, if not the release, by Reuters destroyed much of the effect of what should have been one of the epochal high spots of the war."

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North China Impoverished By Guerrillas and Japanese

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Chinese guerrilla bands, moving almost at will, have nailed down probably 100,000 Japanese troops in North China, but have failed to affect materially the Nipponese war effort, according to repatriates who came home aboard the Gripsholm.

The depredations of these bands, some of them merely outlaws, have been one factor in the growing poverty and distress of North China, whose people have sunk to perhaps the lowest economic level in the occupied areas.

Repatriates said that a well-co-ordinated guerrilla program, capitalizing upon the advantages already won, probably could badly disrupt the communication lines which are bringing Japan many vital products from Shantung, Hupheh, Shansi, and Northern Hunan Provinces.

The guerrillas now can wreck trains with dramatic certainty. At one time or another they have filtered into virtually every sizable community in North China. They have destroyed many small Japanese punitive expeditions and escaped capture by larger military forces. But the guerrillas, said repatriates, lack the weapons and the co-ordinated effort to become a major war factor under present conditions.

Chinese farmers in these formerly rich provinces, meanwhile, are crushed between the demands of guerrillas, who live off the land, and both the requisitions and swift punishment of the Japanese.

Whole villages have been eradicated by the Japanese in reprisal for guerrilla activity. They have demanded the cultivation of cotton on at least a sixth of all agricultural lands. They have stripped the provinces of vast quantities of grain, and have forced other lands into the production of opium, proceeds of which go to Japanese army officers. Taxes in kind or cash are collected by the Japanese, the guerrillas, the Nanking Government, local governors, and even, surreptiously, by the Chungking Government.

Famine conditions in Northern Hunan Province last summer were even more terrible than in Free China south of the Yellow River. Three months before any harvest was due it was estimated reliably that between 40 to 50 persons had starved in each of the innumerable villages throughout that provincial area. The drought also wrecked the Japanese-fostered cotton crop.

Thousands of acres of land in Hunan Province are still under water from the breach in the Yellow River made by Chinese defenders in 1938. Although the Japanese have used forced labor to build dikes along the occupied bank of the rivers new southeasterly course, repatriates said flood conditions probably would produce new havoc.

One repatriate quoted Chinese friends as saying last summer, "If the war doesn't end this autumn, we will all starve during the winter."

Guerrilla activity has restricted the Japanese to the railway zones and a series of new highways which they have constructed with forced labor for military purposes. No Japanese soldier dares leave his garrison unaccompanied.

China Pleased 'Moderately' By Allied Parley

Continued from Page 1

and that the Western Allies are not yet able to divert any great amount of material from Europe to Asia. Quite frankly, Allied strength in Southeastern Asia is perhaps less than many supposed. Some experts doubt whether the Allies will undertake any major campaign this season to reconquer Burma or reopen the famous Burma Road. There are, however, interpretations of the conference's action which look forward to a Burma Road drive in order to get enough matériel into China to permit opening of a Chinese port to Allied war shipments.

Leadership Unsettled

3. With American, British, and Chinese forces operating in close proximity, there is bound to be a certain number of acute problems to be settled. It can now be disclosed that despite recent steps in this direction, the problem of leadership for this area is still a thorny one, and has not been completely settled yet.

4. The Allies are working as hard as possible to build the new road across Northern Burma to replace Japanese-cut Burma Road. This route is known as the Ledo Road, and, starting from Assam, passes through a most difficult country, much of it still occupied by light Japanese forces. Road-building gangs are being spearheaded by Chinese troops trained in India by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

These troops are well trained and led apparently by much superior than the average Chinese troops operating in China, and are described as formidable fighting men.

Limited in Scope

5. While the East-West conference pledged itself to improve the supply situation in the Southeast Asian war theater, this pledge should possibly be interpreted as being of limited scope only and not as implying any immediately drastic improvement. In fact all of the communiqués and commitments were a "long way off" from the promises.

6. The situation within China is still badly complicated by rivalry between Communist bodies and the Chungking Central Government. Government troops are blockading the Communists in several of the northern Provinces. Despite this the Communists are showing more willingness at present to clash with the Japanese than are the troops of the Central Government. Indications are that the Communists have succeeded in sending down substantial roots into the Chinese peasantry and that in some ways they are more firmly entrenched than is the Government. This obviously worries Chungking which foresees a bitter postwar struggle for control.

Situation in Sinkiang

7. Moscow, despite its ideological sympathy with the Chinese, on the grounds of the need of beating Japan, is loath to sacrifice its own special interests. One interesting bit of news is word that the Russians are now withdrawing from Sinkiang Province, abandoning their barracks there. No one is exactly sure why this is taking place.

8. The Chinese apparently agree wholeheartedly to the conference's decision for Korea to become a free and independent state. There was some question in regard to China's attitude in as much as Korea once formed part of the Chinese Kingdom.

9. The Chinese Army has been very badly hit by deterioration of the economic condition in the country. There is evidence that the Army has been set back somewhat from this cause and the troops are known to be below par, due to chronic undernourishment and fatigue.

Chungking also seems to be having trouble in building up an adequate officer class, top officers being holdovers from feudalism, while the younger officers are drawn from peasant ranks and haven't adequate education.

Mountbatten Back

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 3 (AP)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, returned to India from the Middle East tripower conference today and held an immediate conference with his military commanders.

Hussey Nominated For Ordnance Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., was nominated by President Roosevelt Dec. 2 for a four-year term as Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

Admiral Hussey, who has been Assistant Chief of the Bureau, will replace Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy, who is going on sea duty. The latter, regularly ranked as a captain was nominated by the President as a Rear Admiral retroactive to May 20, 1942.

The Ordnance Bureau Chief always carries the rank of Rear Admiral.

Other nominations included that of former Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma for another term, this time of six years, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and those of Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts and John L. Rogers of Tennessee for reappointment as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Eastman retains his I. C. C. membership while serving as Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Gripped by Egypt's Beauty

Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Chinese Leaders Look Over Cairo

President Chiang Kai-shek of China and his wife hold hands as they look out over the city of Cairo, which they visited during the recent Allied conference in North Africa.

Britons Want Germany Stripped of War Gains

Continued from Page 1

gressors provides precedent equally applicable to Germany.

Meanwhile, the assessment of the Cairo declaration in British circles divides the meeting into two parts. The first was the strategic side, and the presence of an unprecedented number of military, naval, air and combined operations chiefs is regarded as sufficient evidence that this aspect was by far greatest in immediate importance.

British Back Decision

The general impression here is that the decision to strip Japan of all its plunder is one which will have the approval of the British Parliament and public.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to record that in some circles here the question already is being raised: What is to be done about Japan's overpopulated condition and its large birth rate? Japan for the Japanese is all very well, these persons are saying, but that is a negative solution which will have to be augmented by some arrangement to take care of Japan's need for emigration, etc.

These comments, however, are restricted to a fairly narrow circle. On the whole, it is evident that these new signs of toughness toward aggressor and aggression which came out of the conference are welcomed whole-heartedly.

The Dutch Government here, it is understood, already has let it be known unofficially it is in full agreement with the aims laid down in the statement issued after the three-power conference. The Dutch, in fact, are making preparations to take the most active part possible in the Far Eastern struggle, especially after their mother country has been liberated.

Considerable interest has been shown in London in brief but apparently reliable reports that the conference did not entirely ignore the European war picture. British and American military, naval, and amphibious experts are stated to have devoted one day to discussing the Mediterranean campaign and the problem of invading Hitler's "fortress" in general in the light of latest military developments, including the Eighth Army's break-through in Italy and the continued progress of the Red Army on the Russian Front.

But this, of course, will be mainly a matter for full discussion at a meeting at which the Russians themselves are fully represented. Meanwhile, it is felt that the main achievement of the three-power meeting in North Africa has been to bring China in at the highest level in planning the global strategy in a war which remains essentially one war. Whether the time is ripe yet for a further conference to unite the eastern and western sections of this global conflict still is doubted here. But it is felt the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang meeting has opened the way for a world council when hostilities finally are completed.

Baltic States Resist Nazis; Swedes Protest Student Exile

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (AP)—Dispatches from Norway indicated yesterday that the Germans were reconsidering the fate of 1,200 students and teachers after Sweden's "urgent request" to cancel an order to deport them to Germany.

Other reports reflected still more trouble for the Nazi occupation forces in Norway and the Baltic States.

German-censored news stories from Oslo said the Germans had not made up their minds whether to deport the arrested university students. Meanwhile, the Oslo newspaper Aftenposten reported Norwegian high schools would be checked for any "disloyal" students.

Some of the university men have escaped to Sweden. One of the first was quoted by Norwegian sources as saying the roundup was a surprise and that German elite used pistol butts on students and spectators who protested.

The Stockholm newspaper Allehanda said the Gestapo in Riga, Latvia, had arrested Lieut. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, who organized an army from among Russian prisoners last summer to fight for the Nazis. They have been fighting guerrillas in Croatia. Allehanda said General Vlassov was arrested while on a propaganda tour of the Baltic States because he talked too much about Russia.

Stockholm's newspaper Aftontidningen reported the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, was about to launch a new campaign to convince the Germans they must carry out Hitler's pledge to "fight to the last man." It said decorated German war veterans would be used to stump the Reich, making speeches, and that they would use the Stalingrad disaster as an example where 10,000 men sacrificed their lives to carry out Hitler's orders.

[A German transocean news agency broadcast by the Associated Press said Dr. Goebbels, writing in the weekly Das Reich, said "tenacity is the most important factor in war. . . . The nation that will win does not carry the white flag of capitulation in its kit, for then it will never be tempted to display it and thus yield up its life and future."]

I. C. C. Told Labor Denied Radio Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A Congress of Industrial Organizations spokesman complained yesterday to a Senate committee that "labor has long felt it suffers unjustified discrimination as compared with the employing and business interests of the country" in access to radio broadcasting channels.

Len DeCaux, C. I. O. publicity director, told the Interstate Commerce Committee that his organization opposed any curtailment of present powers of the Federal Communications Commission.

Complaining that labor consistently is refused the opportunity to buy radio time whereas "corporations are free to buy all they want," He contended that as "the general public is given a very lop-sided and inaccurate impression if it is not actually poisoned against labor by misrepresentations dinned in their ears."

Report 'Big 3' Chart Ultimatum to Reich

Continued from Page 1

west Iran, across the border from Russia, and said that Soviet troops had been concentrated there to assure the safety of the Allied statesmen.

Similar reports emanated from Bern, Switzerland; Vichy, France, and Turkey. All agreed that the conferees were meeting somewhere in Iran, but some expressed belief the conference was being held in the Capital at Teheran.

The situation closely paralleled the circumstances surrounding the recent North African conference, when Axis and neutral sources proclaimed that Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill were conferring in Cairo with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek several days before the official announcement of that meeting.

[In Fort Worth, Texas, United States Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in a radio address last night that "another great conference is taking place in the Middle East" among the three United Nations leaders and said the meeting was "of paramount significance."]

Surrender Ultimatum

Unconfirmed press dispatches from Turkey asserted that a demand to Germany to surrender or be bombed to destruction was being prepared and that the ultimatum would provide for stripping Germany of all its war gains.

"It is certain that the Allies will make an unconditional-surrender appeal to the Germans," said the Turkish newspaper Cumhuriet. "The three statesmen must therefore take a decision on the form of German government with which they will be prepared to negotiate."

In London, it was thought that a "Big Three" declaration might assure the German people that they would not be enslaved, regardless of how heavily Germany must pay for the war. Such a declaration, it was thought, would tell the German people that the Allies were not fighting them but their Nazi leaders, and would assure them they would be free to choose their own form of democratic government after the Nazi regime was abolished.

Significantly, perhaps, Premier Stalin's 1941 assertion that "We have not and cannot have such war aims as forcing our will and our regime on Slavonic or any other enslaved European peoples who are expecting our assistance" was republished yesterday in the Soviet war-news weekly.

Another topic which might be discussed at any "Big Three" conference might be the attitude of neutral Turkey, whose entrance into the war on the side of the Allies is regarded as increasingly possible.

[A Washington dispatch, noting that it is generally believed that such a conference would also take up the question of administering liberated territories in central Europe, said that Czech President Eduard Benes might act as mediator between the Poles and Russians. Mr. Benes left London several weeks ago and was later reported to have arrived in Moscow.]

A Swedish dispatch quoted a German spokesman as saying, meanwhile, that a German capitulation was impossible because, while Germany has been fighting on the defensive since 1942, its armies still are battling outside the borders of the Fatherland. The German aim, he was quoted as saying, "is to exhaust the enemy to the point where he will be willing to acknowledge the position of the defender and make peace with him."

Lest they experience another news "blackout" while rumors of a big Allied conference "leak" around the world, British newspapers today filled columns with Axis and neutral reports that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin are meeting in the Middle East.

The Daily Express filled front-page columns with reports from Washington, Istanbul, Ankara, and Stockholm as well as Turkish, Budapest, and German radio reports.

Axis Comment Busy

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—German propagandists galloped in all directions yesterday seeking to counteract the effect of the North African conference, describing it both as an empty bluff, and a prelude to a "war of nerves."

One Berlin radiocast called the Cairo communiqué "grotesque," and a mere "propaganda trick to divert attention from Allied failures in the Pacific." Another reported preparations for a conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin near Teheran, and predicted "the Allies are about to launch a war of nerves without parallel against Germany."

The first Tokyo radiocasts called the African conference "pompous and fantastic," and designed primarily to appease Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Foe of Hague Gets Prison Sentence

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 3 (AP)—John R. Longo, political foe of Mayor Frank Hague, was sentenced in the Hudson County Court today to serve 18 months to three years in State Prison on a charge of altering and forging voting records.

J. Owen Grundy, who was indicted with Mr. Longo but turned State's evidence, was not sentenced on his plea of guilty.

Investigators for Gov. Charles Edison have been trying to locate Mr. Grundy for service of a subpoena in connection with the affairs of the Hudson County Bureau of Elections, where Mr. Longo and Mr. Grundy were employed at the time of the alleged offense, Jan. 19, 1942.

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Gardiner May Return to B's; 'Pics Facing Rovers Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins' goalie situation was up in the air again today with reports that Bert Gardiner would return to the nets for tomorrow night's game with the league-leading Montreal Canadiens at Boston Garden. For the past week Bert has been at home in Philadelphia because of illness.

If Gardiner resumes the goal-tending job, Maurice Courteau will be free to take over the job for the Olympics, who face a three-games-in-three-days schedule beginning with their contest with the strengthened New York Rovers at Boston Garden tonight. Tomorrow night at the Garden they will face the New Haven Eagles, who won their first Eastern League game of the season last night after 10 defeats, beating Philadelphia Falcons 5-3. On Sunday the 'Pics and Eagles will carry on in New Haven.

Gardiner Missed Three

Gardiner has missed the last three Bruins' games in which the Rossmen lost to Tortnto 7-4 with Minister George Abbott in the net and to Chicago 5-4 with Courteau. The third game Courteau backboned them to a 6-5 victory over Chicago here. If Bert, who was expected back in Boston today, has not recovered sufficiently, Manager Art Ross will probably go through with his plans to use Courteau Sunday night.

In the event that Maurice does play for the pros, Coach Hago Harrington hopes to have a new rubber stopper on hand in Paul Renaud, who split the net-minding duties for Montreal Royals last year with big Bill Durnan, current sensation of Canadiens who has allowed only 25 goals in 13 games. Renaud would take over tomorrow night, allowing Courteau to rest for Sunday's game.

One Thing Definite

Tonight, however, one thing is definite. The Olympics will have their full complement on hand to face the Rovers, and this includes all of the Bruin youngsters who were pulled up recently. Al Palazzari will return to his first-string wing berth with Russ Kopak and Alan Rittinger; Joe Schmidt and Tommy Brennan will be back with their former center, Gordie Stasenson; and Courteau, of course, will be in goal. The defense quartet will be the same, comprising Ty Andersen, Allan Stanley, Guy Labrie, and Pat Powers. For a third line Hago plans to use the three local boys, Bob Jeremiah, Gerry Desrosiers, and Gerry Bauer.

The Rovers have been strengthened by the acquisition of four former New York Rangers. Two are defensemen, Roger Leger and Jack Mann, and two are forwards, Max Labovitch and Art Strobel. Leger made his bow with the Rangers here a week ago Tuesday, while Strobel was a teammate of many of the Olympics in Regina last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Harrington has so much talent on hand for tonight's affair that he won't dress Marty Madore, Fernie Flamon, Andy Mader, or Clarence Schmidt . . . Incidentally, if the 'Pics become too hard-pressed for a goalie, they could use little Gordie Staseson . . . Stasey put on the pads in the Olympics' practice session at the Arena yesterday and played the position quite well.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins practiced at the Garden this afternoon . . . They really have their sights set on tne Montrealers, for they deeply remember that 13-4 affair at the Forum . . . "We'll give them a battle they won't forget," promises Ross, and the players to a man agree . . . A capacity crowd is expected (tickets are said to be exceedingly hard to get even now) . . . The new capacity for the Garden, according to the ruling by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is 13,500, a cut of 900 seats . . . The Garden must put in 85 feet more of entrances and exits to go back to 14,400.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is possible that Palazzari will play for Bruins Sunday evening . . . At their practice yesterday he was playing left wing on the third line with Busher Jackson and Bill Calladine . . . They really learn about hockey at a tender age in Canada . . . Said Buzz Boll's son, aged six years yesterday, when he learned of the Bruins' 7-4 defeat in Toronto, "Guess those Bruins will have to do more back-checking."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—While Judge W. G. Bramham emerged as the dominating figure of the four-day minor league baseball meetings, two behind-the-scenes operatives are worth a little more attention . . . Nearly everybody admits that Bramham has done a swell job as head of the minors and they don't blame him for wanting to keep a $25,000 a year position . . . So today we give you Elmer Daily and Branch Rickey, Jr.

♪ ♪ ♪

Daily, a hotel man from Ebensburg, Pa., officially is minor league promotional director and head of a couple of nonoperating bush leagues . . . He admits he has been rather busy with undercover work this week and from what we hear, he's the one who looked after the details of preserving the Bramham regime . . . Around the baseball meetings he's inclined to talk about the difficulties of running a hotel; at home, he'd probably discuss baseball first . . . At any rate, Elmer apparently proved the theory that it takes a country boy to out-slick the city slickers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Luke Appling is in the Army, the White Sox feel that he will be out again by next season. His right ankle was injured a few years ago . . . For the same reason, Cardinal officials aren't concerned about Marty Marion's 1-A classification . . . Connie Mack, who rightly deserves the appelation of "the old gentleman," took time off yesterday for a trip to Westchester County to pay his respects to the ailing Ed Barrow . . . Best laugh of the trade talk came when Steve O'Neill, chinning over a Doc Cramer for Jim Bagby trade with the Indians, was told that it would go through if he'd throw in Dizzy Trout with Cramer. Dizzy only won 18 games last summer.

George Toporcer General Manager Of Red Sox Farms

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—George (Specs) Toporcer, one-time St. Louis Cardinal second baseman and for years a minor league manager, was named to succeed Herb Pennock as head of the Boston Red Sox farm system.

Toporcer, who has been a scout for the Red Sox for the past two years, was appointed to the post for a one-year term after it was turned down by Joe Reardon, business manager for the Red Sox's Eastern League farm at Scranton, Pa., and assistant to Pennock. Pennock left the Red Sox organization to become general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies.

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Sox Buy Johnson From Washington

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 3

In the only major deal of the annual baseball meetings so far, the Washington Senators today sold Outfielder Robert "Indian Bob" Johnson to the Boston Red Sox. It was strictly a cash transaction.

Johnson, native of Pryor, Okla., came up to the Philadelphia Athletics from Portland of the Pacific Coast League in 1933, and remained with Connie Mack's club until last March 21, when he was traded to the Senators for Outfielder Roberto Estalella and cash. He batted .265 this year and hit seven home runs.

Four Events Planned For Pro Golfers

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pro golfdom's winter tour of the sunny climes, a wartime casualty last year when only one event was held, will be revived with a compact two-month schedule running from December to February, according to an announcement today by Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the Professional Golfers' Association.

With the pro mashie swingers competing strictly for war bond prizes, Corcoran has lined up four definite tournaments dates and has persuasive, if tentative, plans for six more.

The junket will open as usual with the $5,000 Miami open to be held this time at the Miami Springs golf course from Dec. 16 to 19. Such fixtures as the Los Angeles and San Francisco opens, both $10,000 prizes, and the $5,000 Phoenix (Ariz.) open will be included.

Although many of the names will be missing, the fans will be able to watch the likes of Craig Wood, Gene Sarazen, Byron Nelson, Sam Byrd, Ed Dudley, Johnny Revolta, Harry Cooper, Jimmy Hines, Toney Penna and Olin Dutra.

Not all of these will take part in every tournament. Sarazen, for example, expects to tee off only at Miami. Most of the others will be present only at the western events. Corcoran said that it is hoped that Sam Snead, Jimmy Demaret, and Jimmy Thomson, all in the Navy and located on the West Coast, may be able to join in some of the Pacific play.

Definite dates include: Miami, Dec. 16-19; Los Angeles, Jan. 7-10; San Francisco, Jan. 14-16, and Phoenix, Feb. 4-6. Two tentative January dates have been saved for California and it is hoped that the late schedule will include Texas, New Orleans, Pinehurst, N. C., and Greensboro, N. C.

Canadiens Push Unbeaten String To 13 Contests

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agt.
Montreal	10	0	3	23	61	25
Chicago	7	6	0	14	54	54
Toronto	6	6	2	14	57	60
Detroit	5	4	2	12	44	37
Boston	5	6	2	12	58	64
New York	0	11	1	1	30	64

Results Dec. 2
Montreal 6, Chicago 2.
Toronto 6, Detroit 5.

By the Associated Press

Buddy O'Connor is back in the thick of the scoring race in the National Hockey League today and his Montreal Canadiens still haven't lost a game in 13 starts.

The Montreal sensation picked up two goals and two assists last night when Montreal broke loose with four scores in the final period to swamp the Chicago Black Hawks, 6-2.

Up to the time that Mike McMahon fired the puck past young Hec Highton with less than six minutes to go in the last period, the 19-year-old Hawk goal tender had held Montreal even-steven. After McMahon broke the tie, Maurice Richard, Leo Lamoureux and O'Connor rang the bell with quickies to turn the contest into a rout.

While the Hawks were bowing to make the Canadiens' record read 10 won, three tied, and none lost, Toronto was topping Detroit, 6-5. This victory enabled the Maple Leafs to move into a second-place tie with the Chicago sextet, two points ahead of Detroit and Boston.

Lorne Carr, the old sharpshooter, banged in two last-period Leaf counters as Toronto came from behind to pick up the precious two points in the standings.

Detroit had taken an early lead with two in the first period and each club had tallied once in the second. The Wings hung up the first one in the last session for a 5-2 lead but Toronto surged back to score four times in a sustained power drive that lasted for almost 10 minutes.

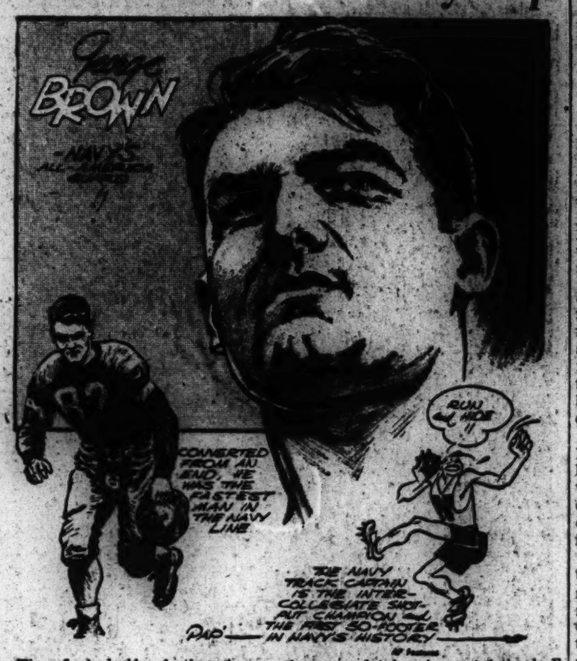
New York and Boston were idle.

Doherty Going West

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Andy Kerr, head football coach at Colgate and co-coach of the eastern grid forces in the annual Shrine charity game at San Francisco, said that Paul Mitchell and William Aldworth, Minnesota tackles, and quarterback Ed Doherty of Boston College, had accepted his invitations to play on Jan. 1.

Kerr now has acceptances from 13 of the 22 players he will take West.

Great Guard —By Pap'


Jung BROWN
NAVY'S ALL-AMERICA
CONVERTED FROM AN END, HE WAS THE FASTEST MAN IN THE NAVY LINE
RUN, MIDE !!
THE NAVY TRACK CAPTAIN IS THE INTER-COLLEGIATE SHOT-PUT CHAMPION AND THE ARMY SO-FOOTER IN NAVY'S HISTORY
PAP

The first half of the Army-Navy football game was marked by such hard line play and futile efforts to move the ball that it caused someone to remark, "The ball is just a hindrance to the 22 lads who seem bent on tearing one another apart. It would be better to toss the two teams out on the field without the ball for 30 minutes and then in the second half let them move the ball around."

It wasn't quite that bad. But it did develop into a mighty struggle between two great lines. Because Navy had greater manpower, it was able to wear down the Army forces and take charge of the ball game in the second half. It is difficult to single out any one individual as outstanding in the Midshipmen's line. George Brown, the great guard, caught our eye.

Brown is big, rugged and fast. He is as shifty on his feet as a master boxer. He's the fastest man in the Navy line. He played end on the Navy plebe team after having won all-state honors in his native California in the position. Last season he was shifted to guard to strengthen the center of the line. He was strange in the position then, but this season he blossomed out as the equal of any guard in the country.

Smith's Reclassification Blocks Jim Bagby Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—There wasn't a man biting a dog anywhere in sight as the winter baseball meetings went into their final sessions today—unless it was a hot dog.

The minor league rebellion against Kenesaw M. Landis as "czar" was quiet, at least, for the time being. The High Commissioner was still wearing the "winner and still champion" tag and the only thing left was today's joint major league session, which figured to be practically a love feast except for a request of the St. Louis Browns and Cardinals for a green light to play more night baseball in 1944 than the maximum 14 game apiece the law allows.

Lose Smith

In fact, so far as anything popping was concerned, there wasn't any wind left in the week-long hot-air debate. And the most "windless" thing around was the chance of a player trade, now that Uncle Sam has his eye on Lefty Al Smith, the bellcow of the Cleveland Indians' staff.

Word that Lefty Al's St. Louis draft board has put him in 1-A caused the Tribe to pull the tastiest trading bait of the entire sessions, Jim Bagby, right out of the showcase, because he's one of the few competent curvers still handy.

In reversing his field after practically offering the dissatisfied Bagby with a set of dishes in exchange for a reasonable facsimile of a desperately-needed center fielder from any outfit in either league, Manager Lou Boudreau, the head man of the wigwam, summed it up neatly for everybody by saying:

"The way things are with playing material being called up almost daily, the smart thing to do is to wait until next March, when, you know where you stand, to make any trades."

Marion May Go

This appeared to be just what the boys were going to do, as they hung the "closed for alterations" sign out on the ivory market, although virtually every club needed something. This applied even to the National League champion Cardinals, despite Billy Southworth's rosy outline of how nice things looked for next spring. Since he's been here, Billy has received word that shortstop Marty Marion also is about ready to get the glad hand from "Uncle."

In the wake of the Landis decision to throw out the protest of the "rebels" who sponsored the late-lamented revolution against his reign—a decision, incidentally, that was about as unexpected as a ball player ordering steak for dinner—there was talk that the three double-A loops might "secede" from the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues and ask the commissioner to take direct jurisdiction over them.

These three were the American Association and the International and Pacific Coast Leagues. But whether or not they did anything about this report, the rumor itself indicated that baseball still is split down the middle over the ill-fated insurrection to overthrow the minor league control of both Landis and William G. Bramham, the National Association's just re-elected $25,000-a-year president.

Open April 18

Bramham's red-hot closing speech, dripping defiance, was another indication. So, too, might have been the minors' thumbs-down vote on the Landis proposed amendment aimed at killing illegal post-season exhibition play by some big-leaguers. He proposed making a club responsible if it leased its ball park to any team thus using a player in violation of the rules. In rejecting this, some of the convention delegates hinted they didn't want to "play policeman for Landis."

This proposal also comes before the joint session of the majors today, but they'll probably okay it, just as they already have agreed on April 18 and Oct. 1 as the opening and closing day of the 1944 season and the retention of the 25-player limit per club.

The joint session also has granted permission, through Landis, for a spokesman of the National Negro Publishers Association to speak at the meeting, possibly in a plea for major league use of Negro ball players.

Boston College Eleven Has Top Five-Year Mark

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Although playing only an informal schedule, Boston College moved front and center in the five-year football scoring records of the nation's leading colleges compiled today by the Associated Press.

With Tennessee, the 1942 leader, not playing this year, the Eagles advanced from second place to take the lead with an average of .844 for 38 victories, seven defeats and one tie since 1939. They won three of their four games this season and tied the other.

Slight Margin

While their average was 10 points under last season's figures, the New Englanders won the top spot by a margin of three percentage points over Notre Dame, which used nine victories in 10 games to boost its five-year standing from .837 to .841. The Irish have a five-year record of 37 triumphs, seven setbacks and three ties.

Three Southwest schools showed the biggest improvement in comparison with the figures covering the five-year period ending in 1942. The Texas Aggies, who will meet Louisiana State in the Orange Bowl, jumped from 14th to 3rd place with an .813 average. Texas, host to Randolph Field in the Cotton Bowl, vaulted from 33d spot to seventh with a percentage of .783, and Tulsa, headed for the Sugar Bowl after two unbeaten seasons, took over eighth as compared to 23rd in 1942, with a figure of .773.

	W	L	T	P.C.	Points For	Agst.
Boston College	38	7	1	.844	1,334	646
Notre Dame	37	7	3	.841	841	372
*Texas A. & M.	29	9	2	.811	1,028	427
Michigan	34	8	2	.810	1,091	378
Duke	27	9	1	.804	1,340	338
Penn State	32	8	1	.794	843	312
*Texas	34	10	3	.773	1,099	542
*Tulsa	34	10	3	.773	1,202	440
Alabama	30	11	1	.733	786	334
Pennsylvania	33	11	1	.710	913	395
Navy	29	13	1	.690	1,028	533
Minnesota	29	12	2	.690	1,048	387
Georgia	28	12	1	.695	1,141	534
Utah	26	13	4	.654	866	574
Cornell	28	12	1	.693	737	421
Rutgers	23	13	1	.672	691	501
Missouri	25	14	1	.671	1,000	611
Ohio State	23	14	1	.607	841	615
Texas Tech	23	14	1	.607	811	497
Oklahoma	22	13	3	.691	885	439
Colorado	23	14	1	.611	998	657
Lafayette	23	14	1	.611	1,000	611
Wake Forest	23	17	1	.577	799	652
Dartmouth	22	16	1	.519	813	639
North Carolina	23	17	1	.568	893	639
Washington	23	17	1	.568	894	671
Holy Cross	23	17	1	.568	776	611
Clemson	23	17	1	.568	776	631
Tulane	23	17	1	.568	771	583
*Georgia Tech	23	17	1	.568	771	583
Vanderbilt	23	17	1	.568	771	583
Brown	23	17	1	.568	776	631
*Southern Calif.	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Villanova	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Georgia	23	17	1	.568	776	631
*Oklahoma State	23	17	1	.568	771	583
Vanderbilt	23	17	1	.568	771	583
Colgate	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Fordham	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Nebraska	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Northwestern	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Rice	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Iowa	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Army	23	17	1	.568	810	611
Virginia Tech	23	17	1	.568	843	697

*Indicates will play bowl game.

A. F. of L. Head Against Forced German Labor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP) — William Green said last night the American Federation of Labor will oppose any proposal that German workmen be forced after the war to rebuild cities destroyed by the Nazi armies.

In a statement, Mr. Green, who is President of the A. F. of L., said there had been "disturbing rumors in the press and over the radio" of a Soviet plan "to enslave a million German workers for forced labor in Russia," but that he did not believe the reports because they bore "the earmarks of Axis propaganda."

"The American Federation of Labor serves notice here and now," he continued, "that it will oppose with all its power any attempt to enslave the workers of Germany or any other country when victory is won.

"On the contrary, our message to the workers of Germany is a message of hope. We are determined to free them from the bonds of Nazi oppression and to give them every opportunity to work out democratic solutions of their problems in the postwar period.

"We call upon President Roosevelt, in his conference with the representatives of the Allied Nations, to see to it that this basic principle is understood and agreed to by all."

Wheeler Sees President Out Of '44 Race Even If Drafted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Expressing doubt that any Democrat can win the presidency in 1944, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana predicted today that President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for re-election next year regardless of the state of the war.

"War or no war," Senator Wheeler said, "a definite Republican trend has set in and the President will be able to sense this far more quickly than any of his advisers.

"Having had conferred upon him the greatest honor ever given a President of the United States (a third term) and having faced 12 long, difficult years, in my judgment the President not only does not want to run but will not run even if an attempt is made to draft him."

Wheeler, who campaigned actively for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936 but was silent in 1940, said he regarded the results of a special congressional election in Kentucky, where a Republican won overwhelmingly, in a traditionally Democratic stronghold, as indicative of a nation-wide trend toward the G. O. P.

"There are a great many Democrats of excellent presidential timber," Senator Wheeler said, "but I doubt that any of them can be elected in 1944, certainly there isn't much hope of a Democratic victory unless there is a split in the Republican Party or unless Wendell L. Willkie is the Republican nominee."

While Senator Wheeler, who has been critical of the Administration's foreign policies represents a clearly anti-Administration viewpoint in predicting that President Roosevelt would not run, Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York said he thought the President should be drafted as the party nominee.

"He is the most powerful governmental leader in the world today," Senator Mead said. "He represents the most powerful country and his leadership and prestige insure an expeditious termination of the war and give the best possible assurance that we will win the peace this time."

Aberdeen Honors Winant and Koo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Soctland—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, and Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, recently were honered by city officials with the freedom of Aberdeen and received the degree of L.L.D. from the University of Aberdeen. The Russian Ambassador was also included in the invitation but was unable to accept since Soviet representatives abroad are not free to accept such honors.

Both Mr. Winant and Dr. Koo followed an old Aberdeen custom by wearing their burgess tickets in their hats. Among others who have thus worn burgess tickets was Dr. Samuel Johnson, who commented on the custom. An earlier reference to tucking the tickes in hats appears in Spalding's "History of the Troubles," relating to the freedom of Aberdeen being conferred in 1640 on officers of the Covenanting Army, when "ily man got a burgess act whilk they put on their bonnet."

Examination Order Suspended by WSA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration suspended today its order requiring physical examinations for merchant seamen and sought to work out a compromise plan with objecting unions. Previously, the shipping administration had said the order would stand despite the objections.

Union leaders, led by Harry Lundeberg, head of two West Coast American Federation of Labor seamen's unions, objected particularly to the use of shipping company doctors to give examinations.

Today's action came after a conference of representatives of all Seaman's unions with WSA officials. It was agreed to suspend the plan until a compromise could be worked out.

Mr. Lundeberg and some other union leaders took the position that company doctors might "blackball" seamen for union activity, rather than physical disability.

Legion Survey Shows Long Delay on Claims

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Warren H. Atherton, commander of the American Legion, said Dec. 2 that a Legion survey showed some men discharged from the Army and Navy as disabled have had to wait three to seven months for action on their claims to disability compensation.

Declaring this is intolerable in the cases of those so disabled they cannot earn a living, Mr. Atherton said, in a statement that the Government machinery for handling such claims should be speeded.

Existence of Insurance 'NRA' Charged and Denied at Inquiry

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming intimated today that a self-organized "insurance NRA" regulates the American fire insurance field, and that a "vast no-man's land" between state and federal authority also exists for other industries, posing the whole problem of free enterprise and full employment in the postwar world.

Contradicting Senator O'Mahoney, Edward L. Williams, President of the Insurance Executives' Association, denied that the 150 stock fire insurance companies which comprise the Association are a super-regulatory authority, outside of state and federal courts, and pictured the organization as an informal, unofficial group designed to promote the ethics and good faith of the extended industry.

Behind the sharp controversy, which came before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, is a pending antitrust case of the Justice Department, and the still bigger issue of whether all insurance shall be exempted from federal regulation and continue under the 48 states.

Friends of the companies have introduced a bill exempting them from federal antitrust laws which, if enacted, would take away from the United States Supreme Court a case already pending. Senator O'Mahoney is fighting a delaying action to have the whole basis of insurance regulation considered, and opened his case today.

Mr. Williams, an articulate, honey-voiced, suave and difficult witness, caneuvered himself out from Senator O'Mahoney's persistent questions at many points, and obviously rejected the Senator's repeated professions that he was only interested in bringing to the attention of American businessmen the results of arbitrary, self-exercised power, outside the scope of official regulation.

Asserting that he was seeking to test the good faith of the fire insurance companies in their desire for state, rather than federal regulation, Senator O'Mahoney offered two amendments to the pending bill.

The first would increase state power over fire insurance rates on business which the companies heretofore have refused to let them control, on the grounds that it was "interstate."

The second would make it illegal for companies operating in more than one state to use the mails for boycotting competitors who offered lower rates to the public.

Mr. Williams said these amendments would "cause utter confusion."

"If we permit the insurance business to escape regulation in a no-man's land, then how shall we regulate the liquor industry?" Senator O'Mahoney asked at one point.

"Don't you distnguish between insurance and other types of industry?" a fellow committeeman asked.

'Why, certainly not," responded the Senator. "Every business in the country is tied up with it. It is an interstate and international business."

Questioning developed that British companies are represented in the Insurance Executive Association.

Mr. Williams strongly resented the idea that the Association fixes rates, and charged there had been a "scurrilous" attack by sections of the press.

Senator O'Mahoney sought to show that a fire insurance company may meet state license requirements without being admitted to the I. E. A. Mr. Williams retorted that the situation was like that of lawyers admitted to a city bar, but excluded from a city bar association.

In a preliminary statement, Senator O'Mahoney argued that with postwar demobilization full employment must be given by business itself through the "stimulation and protection of free enterprise" or else, as an alternative, there would be control by a government "bigger, stronger and more arbitrary than ever before."

He did not object to state regulation, he contended, so long as it was effective.

Northeast's Governors Called To Pennsylvania Milk Meeting

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 3 (AP)—Edward Martin, Governor of Pennsylvania, calling an interstate conference on milk at Philadelphia Dec. 7, urged the Governors of 11 northeastern states to join with Pennsylvania in solving what he said is a critical milk shortage.

"Milk production in Pennsylvania," Governor Martin wired the state chief executives yesterday, "has fallen to the point where it is extremely critical, in fact may become disastrous, due to not having sufficient milk to meet minimum needs. I understand this serious condition prevails throughout the northeastern states."

He said Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration, informed him adjustments in producer prices will not be recommended by the OPA "except as they apply to large-scale related market areas."

"In view of the fact that we face a common problem requiring joint action to arrive at a solution," Governor Martin said, "I am taking the liberty of requesting that you and other Governors of northeastern states designate proper officials to meet in conference at Philadelphia."

The telegrams were sent to the chief executives of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Governor Martin previously announced he will soon go to Washington to present personally to Federal authorities Pennsylvania dairymen's pleas for higher milk prices.

Landon Proposes Two-Party Coalition Of Middle Class to Defeat Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, proposes a coalition of Democratic and Republican "one-mulers"—small businessmen, white-collar workers, and voters in similar circumstances—to defeat in 1944 what he is reported to have termed the "incompetent Administration."

Mr. Landon addressed Republican freshmen of the House Nov. 30 off-the-record. From among those attending, it was learned that the former Kansas Governor gave a comprehensive review of the party's prospects in 1944, and that he expressed the view that the trend is toward a Republican victory.

Mr. Landon himself observed, after the meeting, that the Republican election victories in Kentucky were evidences of a trend, begun in 1942 and carried on in 1943, that the people are "getting ready to change horses."

Freshmen legislators said that Landon's proposed joining of the Democratic and Republican "one-mulers" to oppose the present Administration, was well received.

Not 'Stop Willkie'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, said Nov. 30 he would support Wendell L. Willkie for the Republican nomination for President provided Mr. Willkie appeared to be the best candidate next June.

Mr. Hamilton, in St. Louis to confer with Barak T. Mattingly, Republican National Committeeman, Edgar M. Queeny and other G. O. P. leaders, said in an interview his nation-wide trip was not a "stop-Willkie" tour.

Willkie's 4 Points

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 3 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie's four-point program, which he urged Republicans Dec. 1 to consider for the 1944 campaign:

1. Modification of income taxes "so the ordinary fellow may have enough 'seed corn' to plant the 'corn of tomorrow.'"
2. A regulatory system that will not dam the flow of capital.
3. Changing the relationship of Government to the people, "so people will feel responsibility toward the Government, rather than think of it as a grab bag for what they can get out of it."
4. Restoration of "the moral aspects of American life and Government."

Wyman-Bell Link Seen Inappropriate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today a thorough investigation had shown that friendship between Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., and a German-born contractor on the West Coast was "inappropriate" but did not result in any contract awards based on favoritism.

Late yesterday chairman Andrew May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Affairs Committee announced that Committee investigators had been inquiring into "the implications and issues growing out of the relations" between Colonel Wyman and Hans Wilhelm Rohl of the Rohl-Connolly Construction Company.

"The investigation concluded," the Secretary said, "that while the close personal friendship which Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., maintained with Hans Wilhelm Rohl, a contractor, was inappropriate, the contract which Mr. Rohl's company signed on Dec. 20, 1940, for construction in Hawaii and the south Pacific and was not the result of favoritism."

Iron Rule Over Japan Is Seen Vital to Peace

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The Allies must be prepared to supervise everything Japanese after the war—business, propaganda, education and cultural relations—Royal Arch Gunnison, newspaper correspondent who represented the Mutual Broadcasting System in Manila, P. I., declared following his arrival here with other repatriates from Japanese prison camps aboard the steamship Gripsholm, Swedish diplomatic exchange vessel, on Dec. 1.

"The Japanese are not just going to stop when the fighting comes to an end," Mr. Gunnison, formerly a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, said.

"They will go right on with it economically and with propaganda. They call it a 100-year's war and mean it that way. Unless we watch them very carefully, they will come right back again."

Mrs. Gunnison also was present at, and participated in, the interview. The Gunnisons were together through the entire experience, including 16 months' internment in two camps, five months of restricted freedom in Shanghai and a 10-day trip in a Japanese troop ship in convoy.

Well But Thinner

Like most of the other Gripsholm passengers, they appeared in good health, although thinner than before the war, despite the recuperative effects of the long sea voyage and good shipboard food. Mr. Gunnison said that in the case of most American, British and other Allied nationals in Japanese hands, husbands and wives had been sent to different camps.

When the war broke out, both Mr. and Mrs. Gunnison were in Manila. In the Santo Tomás concentration camp, where they were first interned on Jan. 5, 1942, men and women were quartered in different rooms, but in Shanghai they were permitted to be together during their five-month period of restricted freedom in the city and later in the Chapei concentration camp.

Mr. Gunnison covered the fighting on both north and south Philippine fronts until communications were destroyed on Dec. 31, 1941.

Got "Specialized" Treatment

"General MacArthur asked me to go over to Corregidor the day before Christmas, but I felt I ought to stay as long as communications were open," he recalled. "We had a two days' wait for the Japs. War correspondents went over to the Bayview Hotel thinking if they were there together they might get some kind of specialized treatment. It was specialized, but not what we expected."

They were at Santo Tomás eight and one-half months when they were suddenly transferred on a troop transport between decks with horses and Japanese soldiers to Shanghai. They said they expected to be torpedoed all along the route by American submarines active in that region.

Mr. Gunnison reported that the Japanese were breaking up Philippine internment camps because of adverse weather and food conditions. The food situation in all Far Eastern camps is deteriorating, he added, emphasizing that United States submarines were sinking a number of food transports carrying rice from other points.

Internees Came Last

Rice supplies first go to the Japanese, secondly to the natives, and lastly the internees, Mr. Gunnison said, charging Japanese commandants were making a "mint of money" off internees in graft. While he was on a camp committee set up to prevent internees from running afoul of the Japanese authorities, he went to a Japanese commandant to complain of a very low grade of rice allotted to camp residents, stressing that Japanese in America were certainly being fed the same fare as American troops in accordance with the Geneva Convention. He received the following reply:

"If you internees don't eat this rice you will get no food for the period the rice is expected to last. We don't care whether you starve or not. Our people hate you. You are our enemies."

All Japanese treatment of Occidentals is based on an Eastern living standard which is nowhere near enough to keep the average American or Briton in good health, Mr. Gunnison reported.

Arriving in Shanghai, the Gunnisons and other interned persons were dumped off on a customs jetty and lined up before a Japanese consular official who told them they could "go" until the next morning.

"We were so used to strict supervision that we were shocked and made no move," he continued. "Finally comprehending, Mrs. Gunnison and I were about the first to turn and run from the jetty, looking back every once in a while to see if we were followed. We weren't.

"We walked to the Palace Hotel and got a room with bath. We each took three complete baths then a shower. We lived there five months under what was called restricted freedom. They gave us armbands to wear and would not allow us in certain stores, restaurants or the movies. The Japanese would jostle you in the street and expect apologies to give them 'face' with the natives and so we felt it wise to stay near the hotel. Most Chinese were friendly and sympathetic toward us."

At first the Japanese by-passed Shanghai and enemy aliens were allowed to go rather freely around the city. Gradually, however, the Japanese began taking everything—automobiles, business and homes, Mr. Gunnison said. After getting all there was to get, the Nipponese interned them, he added.

Play Up Labor Troubles

Japanese propaganda is skillful from an Oriental point of view, banking, as it does, on the always existing anti-foreign element in China, according to Mr. Gunnison. Another type of propaganda that has some listeners, particularly in Japan, and which also is skillful from an Eastern viewpoint, is to make a lot out of strikes and labor difficulties in this country showing disunity and declaring that gigantic figures of production are never met.

In Japanese motion pictures they glorify the feats of their armies in the conquest of Singapore and the Philippines and do it very effectively, Mr. Gunnison reported. The pictures are shown to Chinese, Russians, French, Germans, Italians and East Indians, with vernacular commentaries. Motion pictures and big poster displays everywhere in China and the Far East are aimed at convincing the natives how easy it was to drive the white man out.

"But the effectiveness of this propaganda is greatly negated by actions of the Japs," he continued. "They cut wages in half, conscript labor and everything else belonging to the people, even to street cars, and ten tell them that this is th Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. If a native pays three times as much for rice and endures these other acts of oppression, he knows that there is something wrong with this co-prosperity business."

Bombs, Best Propaganda

The best propaganda Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek can have for his side is bombing and more bombing, Mr. Gunnison declared. The sight of an airplane gives the Chinese the realization that the Americans and British are doing something to help their people.

In answer to a question concerning Japanese atrocities, Mr. Gunnison replied that he would not want to compromise the safety of those still left in the Far East by giving details, but later, in describing the handling of news men, he said the Japanese treated them as spies. At one questioning period he was slapped in the face before the inquiry started and told this was just so he would tell the truth.

When the Japanese confiscated the longwave radio sets in the camps, rumors became the only source of information, Mr. Gunnison recalled, adding that when he and his wife got "back into circulation," they found there was a definite basis for most of the rumors that had spread through the camps.

Knew When News Was Good

"There were daily Japanese newspaper printed in English in both camps and by reading between the lines or noticing what was not there, we could always get an inkling of what was going on," he continued. "We knew there was especially good news when they took the papers away from us."

In Sano Tomás breakfast consisted of cracked wheat and at the evening meal—the only other eating time—they received a poor quality beverage with a stew which might contain a piece of meat about the size of the end of a thumb, Mr. Gunnison said. In China, internees subsisted on fish, cabbage and rice.

At this point Mrs. Gunnison recalled that the rice was of so bad a quality that the Chinese coolies who came to work in the camp wouldn't eat it.

She said that during the trip aboard the Japanese troop transport in convoy, they found the Japanese soldiers kept to themselves, although the officers "liked to push you around a bit." Their rations aboard the transport were much better than in prison camps, she recalled. In addition, they had to wash their dishes in greasy water in which the troops had already cleaned theirs.

Mrs. Gunnison said that when they arrived here aboard the Gripsholm, they had only one suit apiece which they bought in Shanghai during the period of restricted freedom. When the vessel stopped in Rio de Janeiro, and she could buy anything she wanted, she said the first thing she got was a nice thick steak and a salad of hearts of lettuce.

They Saw War at First Hand

Associated Press

Correspondent and Wife Happy to Be Home

Royal Arch Gunnison, wearing glasses, and Mrs. Gunnison, at his right in gray coat, of San Francisco were on the Swedish liner Gripsholm when it docke d in New York. Mr. Gunnison was a correspondent in Manila when the Japanese war on the United States began, and he and Mrs. Gunnison were made prisoners in Manila and later in Shanghai until exchanged.

Ancient Tusk Used As 'Scouring Soap'

By the Associated Press

Berkeley, Calif., Dec. 3

A "long, white rock" used as a scouring soap by workmen excavating for a house project at near-by Millbrae is in reality the eight-foot tusk of an elephant that existed some 100,000 years ago, University of California natural scientists agree.

The find, they commented, ranks in importance with that of the famed Labrea fossil pits in Los Angeles.

Canada Plans For Postwar Travel Boom

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Que.—With emphasis on "victory first," travel and resort leaders representing all of Canada's nine provinces this week approved a postwar travel program which will enable the Dominion to be one of the first warring nations to fling open its tourist flood gates when the word "peace" is flashed around the world.

Determined not to "sit back" and let a $300,000,000 annual tourist business be pigeon-holed after the war Canada held its first National Travel Congress the first three days of this week here in the historic Chateau Fronteac with the objective in mind to go on and make plans and preparations for that day when free men may travel freely once again.

So optimistic were the hotel and resort operators, the transportation men, and other officials closely associated with the recreation business in Canada that forecasts of a $1,000,000,000 annual tourist take after the war were freely made.

But for $1,000,000,000 visitors—if Canada follows plans formulated at this Congress—will get their money's worth. The various representatives from the provinces pledged themselves to the task of making available every comfort of home, the best cuisine, fast and clean transportation and genuine friendliness and hospitality.

"Quality" the Slogan

"Quality" was the watchword given to the Congress for the post-war era. It was suggested—and immediately adopted—by Major Gen. L. R. LaFleche, Minister of National War Services, who called the Congress in interest of Canada's recreational industry.

By adopting the watchword "Quality," General LaFleche said that in this "we should be able to bring to fruition some of the things which are called for in the 'new order.'"

In a keynote address which never for an instance overlooked the continued need of Canada putting its all into the war effort, General LaFleche said that "We are not met here in any attempt to lessen the effectiveness of Canada's war effort. On the contrary, we will study means of doing better for the public of Canada. . . ."

Believing that the tourist business must continue to be a vital factor in Canada's national economy, General LeFleche declared that it had been an all-important factor in bringing about "our broad system of good highways."

"Rapid and comfortable communications are part of our every day life," he continued, "and this is certainly one of the things which we shall not abandon. This process must continue. There will be need to build more and better highways for the tourists and residents of the future. These roads must be longer and broader and safer, and I venture to prophesy that the citizen of tomorrow will see that the responsible authority builds greater and more modern systems of highways."

Tourist Trade

Canada's reconstruction program after the war depends considerably upon the tourist trade, General LaFleche averred, adding that it will not be enough that Canada improve its tourist facilities. Much work must be done, he cautioned, and much money must be spent to bring about an improved situation so that Canada may keep pace with other Nations.

"This will be good business on our part," the General continued, "and should provide immediate and well-paid employment. Whether or not the airplane will rapidly become the popular means of conveyance, it seems certain that steam, rail and road traffic will increase very much. It will be necessary to reorganize our system of filling stations, supply depots, camps, resorts, hotels, restaurants, inns, and guest houses and cottages."

The General called upon Canada's tourist industry, as their part in national reconstruction, to give early consideration to a program of development which would provide permanent jobs for a great many men and women returning to civilian life.

Urging a program for road beautification, General LaFleche received a resounding round of applause from the delegates.

"While the situation has been bettered," he said, "there still remain countless monstrosities which should be removed from along our highways, byways, and even in our villages, towns and cities. I cannot accept as a thing of beauty an unpainted building or some garish road signs shrieking with discordant colors."

Long-Range Program

General LeFleche asked the delegates of the Congress to plan a long-range program designed to educate Canada to the invaluable dividends inherent in recreational travel.

"In normal times," he declared, "travel makes a great impact and contribution to the cultural life of a nation. Properly developed recreational travel will break down sectionalism because it provides our citizens with an understanding of the problems, resources, and the people of this country. It will provide cultural benefits of great value by breaking down provincialisms. It will spread the benefits of better housing and a knowledge of additional foods and better eating habits. In other words, recreational travel exposes our people to good art, good music, good architecture, and all other art forms, as well as natural beauty."

Following General LaFleche's talk the leading travel representatives of the nine provinces briefly put before the Congress their individual problems and how they were planning to solve them. All foresaw the greatest travel era in Canada's history following the war.

Among the leading speakers at the Congress in addition to General LaFleche were C. C. Bonter, President, Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus; Harold Connolly, Minister of Industry and Publicity for Nova Scotia; John S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources for Manitoba; and E. G. Rowebottom, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry for British Columbia.

Royal Norwegians Visit Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — King Haakon and Prince Olav, royal exiles from Norway, recently spent a busy time in Scotland. One of the events they attended was a special 75th anniversary in the Scandinavian Church in Leith, which was damaged in an air raid in 1941 and still bears the marks of German bombs.

This Church, opened 75 years ago, was the first of 13 such churches and was founded by a Norwegian student who came to Scotland to study the history of the Scottish Church. He was disturbed over the numbers of his countrymen lounging about the dock area—knowing the pitfalls of dockland, and he energetically set about to establish the Scandinavian Church, a forerunner of similar churches in different corners of the earth.

King Haakon carried out many engagements in Scotland. The highlight was a Frieg Centenary Concert in Usher Hall, Edinburgh. The hall was packed when the Norwegian King and his son slipped quietly into their seats in the balcony to hear a complete Norwegian program. At the end the orchestra played the Norwegian National Anthem. The whole audience stood facing the King.

Captain's Wife Didn't Even Get Peek—Christmas Present Went to Arab Sheik

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3 (AP)—The girl friend of an Arab sheik wears today the Christmas earrings intended for Mrs. Philip Kerker, because her Army-captain husband couldn't speak French fast enough.

But Mrs. Kerker feels her husband, now with the Allied Military Government in North Africa, scored a victory for international relations.

Here's the story Captain Kerker V-mailed home:

"Accompanied by an archaeological friend of mine who knew the Arab country very well, I visited a silversmith and bought a pair of simple but exquisitely designed earrings for you.

"The next day I was a guest at a feast given by an Arab chief. The conversation was in French, and while I held up my end, my pace was not too rapid.

"In the lull, I produced the jewelry to ask his opinion of it. The chief misunderstood my gesture as one proffering a gift to him. He graciously reached for the silver, accepted the same, and said he regretted that I had not four pairs, as he had four to favor.

"And there was no recalling the trinket or attempting to explain. I accepted the dilemma as graciously as my French would allow and pledged a toast to the sheik and international unity. So you lost the earrings."

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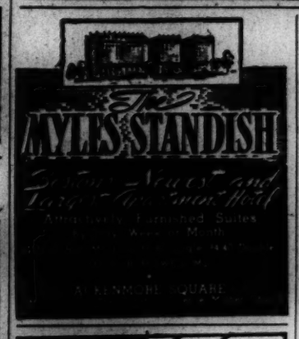

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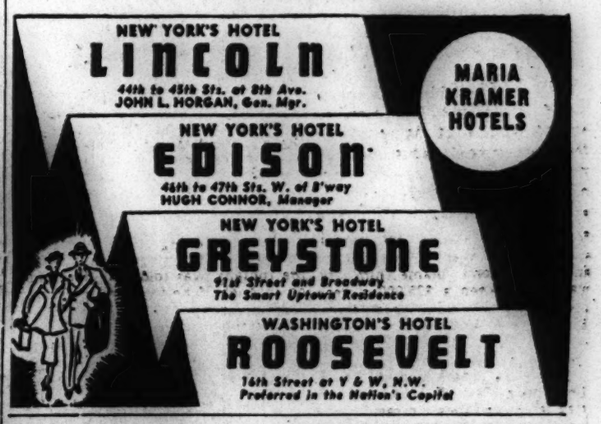

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The Home Forum

Peacemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE hearts of all right-thinking people is the desire that peace be permanent, and that it shall not be said of the coming peace, as was said by Jeremiah the prophet (6:14), "They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace."

No political plan for peace can of itself establish peace. It must be founded on the Christian principles of freedom and equality, and the recognition of the dignity of individual man. The Atlantic Charter with its outline of four essential freedoms—freedom of religion and speech and freedom from want and fear—has been set up as a standard for postwar reconstruction, and the necessary organizations will have to be provided to carry out these plans for future world order. The present world upheaval has made it plain that no individual or nation can be isolated from world problems.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96), Mary Baker Eddy writes: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." And she adds: "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

Those who desire to "hold crime in check" and "aid in the ejection of error" must do so because they love their fellow men, not because they love power. Love of power brings personal domination; love of humanity brings freedom. There is a great need for right thinkers today to give their mental support to righteous activities. No one can evade such responsibility; nor should anyone be neutral in the cause of peace. We can all aid the efforts of statesmen, economists, and philanthropists in planning for world peace by knowing that every righteous effort for peace is supported by divine Mind, the everlasting basis of peace and good will among men.

Reliance on spiritual power has always been a great factor in the struggle for freedom. There has been a wonderful unity of thought concerning the fundamental laws of Christianity among many thinkers today. But to solve world problems and bring in an enduring peace there must be even greater unity of thought in regard to the spiritual values involved. Peoples and nations may unite on the basis of the two great commandments which Christ Jesus presented (Luke 10:27), "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." We can always point to cases where these commandments are not obeyed; but the important thing is to see to it that we ourselves obey them. As obedience to these basic laws is established in individual thinking this will aid in establishing peace among men.

Many plans are under consideration for world peace; but a successful peace must be founded on the fundamental laws of Christianity, and obedience to them must begin in individual consciousness. Christ Jesus turned aside from the rituals and dogmas of his day and directed his followers to the basic laws of God through which freedom may be attained. One might say that he planted the seeds of Christian democracy as he walked the hills of Judea. He gave to his disciples a demonstrable knowledge of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

It is love and more love that is needed to establish "the reign of the Prince of Peace." Only divine Love can heal the wounds of the world. To express this love in human relationships means the overcoming of personal and racial prejudices, of enmity, resentment, and the pride of possession. Christian Science, with its wonderful revelation of God as Love, and of man as His expression, makes it possible for each one to claim and utilize the power of divine Love in his own affairs as well as in world affairs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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"PERSIAN PLATE NO. 2": *A Painting by Hovsep Pushman*

IN THIS, as in every still life of Hovsep Pushman's, there is a spirit of the past, evoked not only by the ancient treasures depicted but by a lovely sense of serenity. Perhaps the care with which these beautiful objects of other countries and other centuries have been gathered, as well as the care with which they have been painted, has much to do with the mood that is so subtly communicated to the spectator.

Here a centuries-old Persian plate, its pearly white glaze patterned in emerald green, burnt orange, and blue, is arranged beside a contemplative Buddha who sets the mood of oriental tranquillity for the composition. To the right is a small iridescent glass vase with a single reddish rose. It is this singling out of objects for dramatic effect, the sense of space and detachment, together with the glowing texture of his paintings, that give them their charm.

The great areas of dusky, subdued tone serve to intensify the brilliant touches of jade, lacquered black, and deep yellow in "Persian Plate," the second recording of this subject that Mr. Pushman has achieved. The artist has spent years collecting the choice objets d'art which are the recurring motifs of his paintings. These pieces are not only oriental but early Spanish and medieval French; little Gothic figures and Tanagra statuettes appear in many of his compositions.

The artist, a native Armenian, moved with his family to Constantinople where, at the age of eleven, he entered the Royal Academy of Art. At fourteen he had the distinction of winning first prizes in painting and sculpture. His family then came to this country and settled in Chicago. Here, too, he entered art school, and, though only seventeen, he soon found himself an instructor rather than a pupil. Then followed more study at the Julian Academy in Paris. In 1927, after some years abroad, he returned to this country and took up his residence in New York where he is now painting.

B. T.

Ustavení míru

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

V SRDCI všech spravedlivě smýšlejících lidí je touha, aby mír byl trvalý a aby se eříkalo o budoucím míru to, co řekl prorok Jeremiáš (6:14): "A hojí potření dcery lidu mého povrchu, říkajíce: 'Pokoj, pokoj, ježto není žádného pokoje.'"

Není politického plánu pro mír, který sám o sobě může upevniti mír. Musí býti založen na křesťanských principech svobody a rovnosti a uznání důstojnosti individuálního člověka. Atlantická Listina Práv s jejím náčrtkem čtyř podstatných svobod—svoboda náboženství a slova a osvobození od nedostatku a bázně—byla postavena jako měřítko pro poválečné znovubudování a pro potřebné organisace, které bude třeba připraviti k provedení těchto plánů pro budoucí světový řád. Dnešní světový rozruch nám jasně dokazuje, že žádný jedinec ani národ nemůže býti isolován od světových problémů.

V knize "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) str. 96, Mary Baker Eddy píše: "Tento hmotný svět stává se již nyní jevištěm pro sporné síly. Na jedné straně bude nesoulad a zděšení; na druhé straně bude Věda a mír." A dodává: "Za trvání tohoto posledního zápasu zlé mysli budou se snažiti nalézti prostředky ku konání většího zla; avšak ti, kteří rozeznávají Křesťanskou Vědu zastaví zločinnost. Pomohou vypuditi omyl. Budou udržovati zákon a pořádek a budou utěšené očekávati jistotu konečné dokonalosti."

Ti, kteří chtí "zastaviti zločinnost" a "pomoci vypuditi omyl" musí tak činiti proto, že milují své bližní a ne proto, že milují moc. Láska k moci přináší osobní nadvládu; láska k lidstvu přináší svobodu. Dnes je veliká potřeba aby spravedliví myslitelé mentálně podporovali spravedlivé činnosti. Nikdo se nemůže vyhnouti takové odpovědnosti a nikdo nemá býti nestranným ve věci míru. Všichni můžeme býti nápomocni snahám státníků, ekonomů a lidumilů při tvoření plánů pro světový mír tím, že si uvědomíme jak každé spravedlivé úsilí pro mír je podporováno božskou Myslí, která je věčným základem míru a dobré vůle mezi lidmi.

Spolehání na duchovní moc bylo vždy velikým činitelem v zápasu o svobodu. Dnes je mezi četnými myslitelí podivuhodná jednotnost smýšlení o základních zákonech křesťanství. Avšak mají-li býti rozluštěny světové problémy a má-li býti trvalý mír musí býti ještě větší jednotnost myšlení týkající se zahrnutých duchovních hodnot. Lid a národy se mohou spojiti na základě dvou velikých přikázání podaných Kristem Ježíšem (Lukáš 10:27): "Milovati budeš Pána Boha svého ze všeho srdce svého, a ze vší duše své, a ze vší síly své, i ze vší mysli své, a bližního svého jako sebe samého." Vždy můžeme ukázati na případy kde těchto přikázání nebylo uposlechnuto; avšak důležité jest hleděti k tomu, abychom jich sami uposlechli. Když uposlechnutí těchto základních zákonů je upevněno v individuálním myšlení, to pomůže upevniti mír mezi lidmi.

Nyní se uvažuje o mnoha plánech pro světový mír, avšak zdařilý mír musí býti založen na základních zákonech křesťanství a uposlechnutí jich musí začíti v individuálním vědomí. Kristus Ježíš odvrátil se od obřadů a dogmat svého dne a vedl své stoupence k základním zákonům Boha, pomocí nichž lze dosíci svobody. Může se říci, že zasel semena křesťanské demokracie když chodil po kopcích Judeje. Dal svým učedníkům dokazatelnou znalost otcovství Boha a bratrství člověka.

Jest to láska a ještě více lásky, již jest potřeba k upevnění "vlády Prince Míru". Jen božská Láska může zahojiti rány světa. Vyjádřiti tuto lásku v lidských vztazích znamená překonati osobní a plemenné předsudky, nepřátelství, popuzenost a pýchu z majetku. Křesťanská Věda s jejím podivuhodným zjevením Boha jako Lásky a člověka jako Jeho vyjádření umožňuje každému člověku činiti si nárok na moc božské Lásky a její upotřebení v jeho záležitostech stejně jako v záležitostech světa.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Gleam

The rose of twilight
Blossomed clear and sweet.
The lake's blue window
Lay wide at my feet.

And birds dipped home
As the dusk came on,
Till the waters shook
And their deeps were gone.

I looked for a light
Down the way I must go,
A farmhouse lamp,
Or a star hung low.

And when the gleam shone
Across the still pond,
'Twas like a small beacon
Love lit beyond.

Oh, not meant for me!
But if one sets a light
It belongs then to all
Abroad in the night.

HOWARD RAMSDEN

Such Is the Startling Truth

WE SHALL PROBABLY never meet again, yet he brightened the moment when we passed and added another portrait to those in the halls of memory where I seek refreshment now and again. The portraits are not formal; they have curves full of action, like the cartoons of Daumier or Toulouse-Lautrec. The figures are usually coming or going, like the man on the museum steps.

He was a Seabee, honorably discharged. His eyes danced and his voice had a tune in it. He grinned like the parent of a gifted child as he held out the image toward me and said: "Bet you don't know who this is, do you, dear?" He was in such contrast to the museum officials and the dignified donor of a new collection from whom I had just parted, at a press conference, that I forgot my grammar and asked: "Who's it by?"

"Dunno," he replied. "But who is it?"

I was not equal to the challenge. The figure was two or three feet long, of solid bronze, with a tricorne hat.

"It's Napoleon," he cried triumphantly, "and I'm going to sell him to the museum. Brought him home on my last trip from France. Was in Africa and Trinidad." I wished him joy and saw him disappear through the turnstile with Napoleon in his arms. The pathetic sequel; learned from a curator, is that the bronze Corsican was one of a multitude and of no particular value.

Many the illusions thus cruelly rent. There was, for example, the case of Mrs. Tattersall's cream jug, the one her Aunt Hannah sent her from Newcastle-on-Tyne. She put it in the cupboard which held her collection, for she had all sorts of little jugs: fat ones with roses and scalloped edges, thin ones with pewter lids; jugs that were jet black and bestowed "in memoriam," jugs with coats-of-arms and Latin mottoes, and jugs that were "a present from Blackpool" or "greetings from Skegness."

The last time I sailed for America, Mrs. Tattersall looked round her cottage on the brow of Blackberry Scar and said: "Ee, lass, I'd like to give thee summat for a keepsake." Her glance skirted the mantel shelf with its "orniments" of sea-shells, then fell upon the whatnot and a pair of pot dogs.

I prayed for tact and murmured: "Please don't deprive yourself. And, you know, luggage is limited on a boat."

"It would be a pleasure," she replied, "and thou must take summat to remember us by. What about a little jug, now?" And she opened the cabinet. Her hand caressed a squat jug, with pink roses garlanding its hips.

"It's right bonnie, isn't it?" she remarked. "But I couldn't give thee that. It was me grandmother's." She looked at the "in memoriams" and looked away. I felt relieved.

"Happen I'll give thee this one," she said, reaching for a pitcher with the Leeds coat-of-arms below the spout. "I got it with Oatmeal soap coupons, but I don't know. I think me cousin Esther should have it. She lives at Wortley."

Then a peaceful expression settled on her face. She drew from the cupboard a chaste little jug of white porcelain, with a gilt band round the top, and informed me: "I'm going to give thee this. Me Aunt Hannah sent it. She's got a new house, and she doesn't like aught that's old-fashioned."

"It must be old," I ventured.

"Aye. She gave me so many things, her own wedding-presents."

Aunt Hannah had been married more than fifty years; most of her china was antique when she received it.

Tenderly I wrapped the little jug in a handkerchief and packed it in the toe of a satin slipper. New York permitted its entry duty-free. It was an antique—until Willie came to his tea. The pitcher was brought from the shelf. "Your auntie gave it to me," I said to Willie; "it belonged to your great-aunt Hannah, and it's old English ware." He gazed at it respectfully and turned it upside down. The puzzled look on his face led me to read the trade-mark on the base. This is what I found, in cold, indisputable black lettering: "Made in Czechoslovakia"!

PEARL STRACHAN

Drypoint

The fallen leaves, dried yellow, faded red,
Creep into hedges and against the gate,
Or grow wind-heaped together into great
Brown mounds like hay-ricks; lowering overhead,
Gray wings of the swift evening are outspread
Above the saffron sunset, where the late
Birds cross from hill to hill, and shadows wait
To draw night down upon those paths we tread.

Maple and elm stand out against the sky
Etched to thin lines on copper, birch are stark,
The oak leaves huddle to their shaggy bark
And silver-pale the meadow marshes lie.
Cold sniffs along the eaves, where warmly dark
The houses draw together with a sigh.

SARA KING CAHLETON

The Troubled History of Asia Minor

TURKEY LIES at the cross-roads of history. The land-mass of Asia Minor or Anatolia and the eastern tip of the Balkans—Eastern Thrace or Turkey-in-Europe—have been since the beginnings of civilization the bridge between Europe and the East. Across this bridge the West has thrust out into the desert lands of the Middle East. Across it, the Eastern peoples—Seljuk Turks, Tartars, Osmanlis—surged back when Western military and political power decayed. The troubled history of Asia Minor is largely due to this frontier position between two civilizations, and it is only in this century that the cultural frontier has been destroyed by the self-absorption of Turkey into the civilization of the West.

Turkey has been fought over more as a means to something else—control of the Straits or access to the lands beyond her frontiers, to east or west—than as a conquest or a possession valuable in itself. The area of 296,356 square miles is not very fertile and is still largely undeveloped. The interior of the country is a kind of continuation of the steppes of Central Asia, high, wide, and barren, covered with snow in winter and scorched by the sun through the summer. If you go from the seacoast to Sivas or to Ankara—the capital, once Angora—you must cross a series of plateaux covered with thin prairie grass and cut off from each other by scorched brown hills with fantastic jagged skylines. Hills and prairies are treeless except for occasional plantations or scrub, and the farther to the east you journey, the barer the land, the higher the mountains, the more forbidding the whole countryside.

Only in the north, along the coast of the Black Sea, are there forests, and this lack of trees is partly responsible for the dry climate of the interior of Anatolia. . . .

The map is misleading on this matter of water. Turkey is criss-crossed with rivers, most of them rising high up in the central *massif*. They suggest an abundance of water, or at least extensive possibilities for irrigation. However, you can drive from Izmir (Smyrna) to Ankara in summer without seeing any rivers at all. Only the bridges will be there—wide stone bridges solidly built and spanning a dry rubble of sticks and pebbles which in the spring is a swirling torrent of brown, soil-laden rain-water. . . . But Ankara itself and two or three valley-bottoms leading out from the city are beginning to look green again. Thousands of acacia trees line the streets of the new city, orchards and plantations follow the roads out, and at the Cubuk Barrage, the most important irrigation scheme yet completed in Turkey, the reservoirs are surrounded by parks and gardens where the citizens of Ankara can come out and sit and drink under palms and acacias. This transformation is especially striking when seen from the air. The aeroplane approaching the airport for Ankara from Istanbul crosses range after range of dry, yellow hills; then suddenly the land between the hills turns green, and green ribbons run along the valleys and, where farms and orchards are growing, stretch up the hillside. The Turks maintain that the climate at Ankara has already changed as a result. . . .

To the south, round Smyrna, Turkish climate is at its best—mild in the winter, hot and dry in the summer. The Turks called Smyrna *Güzel Izmir*—beautiful Izmir—and it is a place of gardens and orchards and rich farms.—From "Turkey," by BARBARA WARD. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Looking Down Upon the Roofs of Nanyu

IT IS THE BEGINNING of November, but journeying southward we have returned to days of soft golden sun again, though the nights are chill. Mornings we are up at first light. In the mysterious whiteness of thick fog we step into the street which lies asleep with all the little shop fronts boarded up. Past the temple with its red screen-wall, out of the village and up the hillside we climb, along a steep, rough path that leads to the torrent where we bathe. Here, high in the hills, the stream cut its way among huge rocks tumbled from the cliffs above, granite boulders of rose or green or flecked colors, wet and bright. The water pours over rolling pebbles in a strong, rough, white current, or drops from level to level in the white arc of a waterfall.

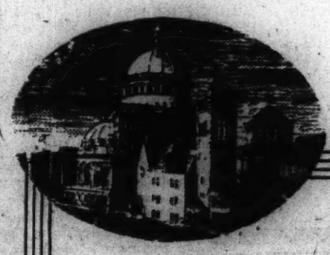
But all is shrouded in mist. Mist clings like a garment to the mountain flank. Along the course of the torrent on either side, marching pines are shadow-gray, dim in the white of the fog. A waterfall leaps out of void to shatter upon the rocks before us in foaming, milky jade-green. We track upstream, wading the icy current. Our bare feet are sentient as hands, curving to the round of water-worn boulders, feeling the grain and the slipperiness of moss on the rock. Gravel creeping through the soles, the smooth, firm clasp of sand under the arches, the swirl of swift water at the ankles—these are all part of our pleasure. We plunge into the pools and come up gasping with shock, laughing to each other. We thrust our way against the rush of the stream to the base of a rock where the current foams, half air, half water, with millions of bubbles alive and tingling to the skin.

The sun rises. Along the ravine, trailing shreds of the mist thin and disperse into the morning light. We look down upon the roofs of Nanyu among its tall trees and the soldier camps around it. Nanyu still sleeps, except where wayward smoke of the first cooking fires drifts level among the trees; but from new-made drill grounds rise to us the sharp command, the shouted response of hundreds of voices, where troops deploy in military maneuvers. The plain beyond is colored like an opal—green, blue, dull gold in a smoke-white haze—with ranges of low hills curving inward on the east and west, pale in gradations of fading blue—From "Destination Chungking," by HAN SUYIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Franklin Was Likely to Be First

FRANKLIN WAS A great starter. He probably originated more of our institutions than any other ten men. As a swimmer, he was our first amateur athlete. He was the first American to sell fountain pens. He was the first postmaster to advertise unclaimed letters. He organized the first American trust. He was the first American typefounder, manufacturer of printing presses, and engraver. The first American cartoon (the Join or Die snake in 13 sections) was his. He started the first debating society in America. He was the first advocate of phonetic spelling. He introduced street paving, cleaning, and lighting. He recommended the use of mineral fertilizers, the culture of silk, and the building of ships with water-tight compartments. His contributions to science were likewise varied as well as distinguished.

His mind, in short, teemed with ideas.—From "Explorations in Literature," by MILLER, TRUESDALE, AND WHITMER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943

Postwar Naval Disarmament Hinges on Scrapping of Japan's Fleet

Smuts Would See Britain Balance Power of Russia

Field Marshal says America, Britain, and Russia must retain leadership in peace after present hostilities end—Expects France, Italy, and Germany to disappear in Europe, and Japan in Asia.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and War Cabinet member, has proposed that Britain strengthen its position in Western Europe lest it become a weak and unequal partner in the "great trinity of powers"—Britain, the United States, and Russia.

In a speech delivered Nov. 25 to the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association but made public only last night, the Field Marshal asserted that at the end of hostilities in which "three of the five great powers in Europe will have disappeared"—meaning France, Italy, and Germany—Russia will be "mistress of the continent."

He declared, moreover, that Soviet Russia would be in a position of power unique in European history because "the Japanese empire also will have gone the way of all flesh and therefore any check or balance that might have arisen in the East will have disappeared."

Marshal Smuts remarked that some of his ideas might be "explosive," but said that these were explosive times, and developed these themes:

That after the war America, Britain, and Russia would hold world power and must "retain leadership" in peace—a peace which he predicted would come very slowly, perhaps so slowly as never to make possible any general peace conference at all but only a comprehensive armistice which would permit "a long process of working out solutions."

That with Russia in the new triumvirate would be Britain, "with a glory and an honor and a prestige such as perhaps no nation ever enjoyed," but economically poor as against the vast resources of the Soviet Union and the United States—"an unequal partnership, I am afraid."

In view of this, he continued, "should we not cease as Great Britain to be an island? Should we not work intimately together with these small democracies in Western Europe which by themselves may be lost, as they are lost today, and as they may become lost again?

"Surely they must feel that their place is with this member of the trinity (Britain). Their way of life is with Great Britain, their outlook and their future is with Great Britain and the next world-wide British system.

"I think this trinity will be a stabilizing factor, a wall of power behind which freedoms and the democracies of the world can be built up again. It will be the protecting wall.

"But I should like to have that trinity a trinity of equals. I should like to see all three of them equal in power and influence and in every respect. I should not like to see an unequal partnership."

By a Staff Artist

Steps in Japan's Progress Toward Ultimate Defeat

This map shows how Japan built itself up to a mighty world empire in less than a half cenutry. Boxes show dates on which Nipponese acquired the territories which the North African conferees have decreed they must surrender when victory comes to the United Nations in the Pacific. Dotted line shows island area mandated to Japan after close of last war.

Allies Plan Drastic Step As Curb on Aggression

Having learned how Tokyo kept word following 1922 disarmament pact, United States is expected to make certain this time that Japan never again can launch Pacific war.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The pact of North Africa, implying the total elimination of the Japanese Navy, sounds the knell of Japan's long history of naval aggression and paves the way for an eventual Allied naval disarmament program.

Having learned the lessons of Japanese perfidy, as when Tokyo used the Washington Disarmament Conference to exact from the United States an agreement not to develop bases west of Hawaii, the United Nations must take the steps necessary to render Japan powerless to wage war.

Japan, in addition to being rendered militarily impotent, must have its resources severely limited. One effective method well could be precluding Japanese possession of any ship of over 1,000 tons displacement or operating any industry that in any way could be converted to produce war materials.

Once the Japanese supported themselves by farming and fishing, and they will again be forced to adopt these innocuous vocations, if the implications of the Cairo agreement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Chiang Kai-shek are carried through.

Patroling Pacific

With the Japanese Navy a thing of the past, the Pacific can be patrolled by the necessary number of Allied ships, principally cruisers and airplane carriers. The latter can safely exercise wide police duties in waters where military planes are denied those nations whose motives are suspect.

Bases should be available to any Allied ship regardless of nationality. It would seem probable that the United States will develop defenses for Guam, Wake, Samoa, and in the Aleutians. The Philippine Government undoubtedly will provide the United States with territory in which an adequate base can be established. A precedent for this type of grant can be found in the United States base at Guantanamo, Cuba, which has been in use for more than 40 years without having caused the Cuban Government to regret having permitted a foreign flag to fly over a few square miles of its territory.

Peace in the Pacific can be insured only by giving the Japanese no opportunity to involve the world in another holocaust, and this desideratum can only be attained by allied co-operation over a long period of years devoted to supervising the education of the Japanese people in the ways of the true civilization.

Application of Lessons

When Japan and Germany are completely disarmed, and the Allies apply the lessons learned from the mistakes which permitted Hitler to threaten the foundations of civilization, attention then can be given to a conservative Allied disarmament program.

Navies are expensive, and the huge armadas under Allied flags will be a serious drain on the resources of the nations which emerge victorious from the present titanic struggle to face a future fraught with a heavy burden of taxation. Wholehearted co-operation by the Allies which subordinates national jealousies and ambitions to the common good can bring about a radical reduction in the size of navies, and permit only sufficient strength to police the seven seas.

A Utopian motive of this character was the underlying reason that caused the United States to promote the 1922 and subsequent limitation-of-armament treaties, but the unfortunate effects of these treaties, as far as the United States was concerned, bids this country to accept similar restrictions with due caution.

Years before the outbreak of World War I Japan had begun an aggressive program of territorial expansion to further its ambition of attaining a large place as a first-class power. In 1895, Formosa was taken from a helpless China, followed in 1910 by the annexation of Korea.

Mandate Over Islands

Japan threw its lot in with the Allies in 1917, not because it had any quarrel with Germany, but because its astute leaders visualized an opportunity to improve Japan's national status. These hopes were realized when an all-too-complacent and short-sighted assembly of so-called statesmen at Versailles presented Japan with a mandate over the former German islands in the Pacific.

Subsequently, this apparently harmless and naive nation joined in the 1922 Washington Disarmament Conference. It became a party to the 5-5-3 limitation of naval power, but managed to exact an agreement which prevented the United States from developing bases west of Hawaii or in the Aleutians. This obligation the United States faithfully observed until Japan, having reached a state of preparedness that made its treaty terms objectionable, complied with its requirements in so far as abrogation notification was concerned and became a free agent in 1936.

The mandated islands given over to Japanese supervision carried with them the solemn obligation on the part of Japan to construct no fortifications or otherwise make them military bases. This promise was flagrantly disregarded, and the present military strength of the bases on these islands are monuments to the broken faith of the Japanese nation.

Safeguarding Future

Having at last by force of circumstances become thoroughly aware of Japanese aspirations, it behooves all concerned to make sure that no recurrence ever will rear its ugly head.

The North African pact does not go into details concerning the demanded unconditional surrender of Japan. However, the Japanese as a people who have accepted the leadership of those whose actions have been predicated on treachery, savagery, and perverted ideals have proved themselves unworthy to enjoy the benefits of civilization. Consequently, it would seem that until one or more generations of Japanese have been reared to conform to accepted civilized usages, and trained to have consideration for the rights of others, it will be unsafe to afford Japan any opportunity of again instigating a war.

In this grave matter the victorious Allies will be faced with a serious fact and not a theory. Charity has its place and so does self-preservation.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Korean Road to Self-Rule Long and Tortuous Path

By the Overseas News Agency

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—By agreement of President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the United States is committed to a share in a delicate job of political tutelage—preparing Korea for independence.

A "Korean Provisional Government" already exists in Chungking, China, but it has no official recognition and its right to speak for Korea is questioned by other groups. It has had some help from both the Chinese and United States Governments, but probably will play only a minor part in its country's reconstruction.

After 35 years of Japanese oppression, the Koreans will need considerable help to reach self-rule. For the preceding 28 years they had been open to Western influences, but these never took root. Until 1882, Korea was a hermit kingdom—just as Japan was until 1859.

The peninsula of Korea juts southeast into the Yellow Sea between China and Japan, and has a northern border with the Russian Maritime Provinces. Its coastline is parallel to Japan's for 1,000 miles, coming within 125 miles of it at the Straits of Tsushima. It has been under Japanese domination for the past 33 years. It was a Chinese tributary for centuries preceding.

Japanese Fleet Defeated

Some 270 years before the Merrimac sailed into Hampton Roads, Korean Admiral Yi-soon Shin built an armor-plated fleet, defeated the invading Japanese and confirmed his country's independence. This was neither the beginning nor the end of Korea's troubles with Japan, which had caused wars a dozen centuries before and were to do so again three centuries later.

During this whole period, Korea maintained a strong degree of unity and independence. It developed its own language, different from Chinese and Japanese, and relatively untroubled by the confusing dialects that hinder unity in Asia.

In 1882, Korea ceased being the "hermit kingdom" and signed a treaty with the United States. That treaty provided:

"If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert its good offices . . . to bring about an amicable arrangement."

Korea never had a chance to react to Western civilization in its own way. Japan's dominance became inevitable when it defeated China in the war of 1894-95 and Russia a decade later.

Familiar Pattern

Japanese policy on Korea followed a pattern with which Americans have become familiar. In the 1904 declaration of war against Russia, the Japanese Imperial rescript declared:

"The independence of Korea is our Empire's real and unfaltering aim and necessity."

A treaty between Korea and Japan, signed during the same year, confirmed this declaration. The following year Japan, in accordance with the advice of President Theodore Roosevelt, forced a "protectorate" on Korea. In 1910, Japan formally annexed Korea.

The Koreans have given the Japanese plenty of trouble. Guerrillas wage unceasing warfare and assassination has been a favorite weapon.

In 1919, excited by President Woodrow Wilson's talk of self-determination for small peoples, the Koreans staged an unaggressive "revolution." A group of 33 leaders secretly drew up a declaration of independence and arranged for a demonstration at the funeral of the Emperor, who had survived until then in Japanese captivity. At two o'clock on the afternoon of March 1, the declaration was read in the Capital's biggest park and the 33, after finishing luncheon at a near-by restaurant, thoughtfully telephoned the Japanese police and told them where they could be found. Some Koreans claim that 2,000,000 persons took part in demonstrations on that day in 300 public places throughout the country, and that 7,000 of them were killed by the Japanese.

Provisional Government

Associates of the 33 proceeded to form a "Korean Provisional Government," headed by the American-educated Dr. Syngman Rhee, who now represents it in Washington. This Government met regularly in Shanghai, until Japanese moves forced it to follow the Chinese leaders through several other "provisional Capitals" to Chungking, where it is lodged now. It maintains all the characteristics of a government in exile, including cabinet ministers, a congress and frequent appeals for recognition.

The appeals have not been granted, even by China, although Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek have given some financial support. But they have also contributed to other Korean elements that opposed the Rhee Government.

Groups began to split from the provisional government shortly after it was formed in 1919. They lean toward the left, politically, and some of them claim to represent underground movements within Korea, as well as active guerrillas and small units of Koreans abroad. Although no one doubts that the provisional government commands much more support in China and this country than any other exile group, most of its members have been away from Korea for years and no one knows who, if anyone, really can speak for a large number of Koreans.

A year ago a meeting at Chungking was claimed to have unified all Korean groups, but reports from China and the counterclaims of spokesmen here make this doubtful.

Lacks Juridical Basis

This confusion gives the State Department its most quoted reason for refusing to recognize the Provisional Government. There are other reasons, too. The Provisional Government lacks any juridical basis—that is, it never has functioned legally in its professed homeland. Besides, since the United States is sending China all the help it can, and Korea is inaccessible to the United States, recognition of a Korean government would do little to further the war effort. It would only obligate the United States to the political support of a group whose acceptability to the Koreans must remain an unknown quantity.

In recognition of their peculiar position, the United States has excused Koreans in this country from registration as enemy aliens, although it has recognized them as Japanese subjects until the attack on Pearl Harbor. They share this distinction with Austrians.

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Rumania Concerned Over Bessarabia

By Martin Ebon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While about 60,000 Rumanian troops face capture in the Crimea, neutral sources confirm widespread apprehension in Bucharest that Soviet troops may soon enter Bessarabia. Spontaneous mass flight is taking place in Bucowina, Bessarabia, and Moldavia, according to Swiss dispatches.

As reports persist that Rumania representatives have attempted to contact British officials in Portugal, with the intention of arranging a separate peace, the Stockholm daily Dagens Nyheter reports that "Rumania is increasingly alarmed at the Soviet Army's advance. Rumanians are not only anxious about the fate of Rumanian divisions, but are also distrressed by the general situation on the eastern front."

The Rumanian press devotes long articles to discussion of what it calls the Russian danger and the danger of the Bolshevization of Europe, thus following the Berlin propaganda line and reflecting Bucharest's anxiety.

Gazette Lausanne recently reported that the whole population has been "deeply affected by the news confirming Russian successes. In spite of the Government's measures, which include a ban on all public political discussions, all conversations are overshadowed by fear of a forthcoming Russian invasion."

Allied Victory Seen

There are indications that Rumanians are already trying to prepare themselves for a siege and for an Allied victory. There have been repeated and sudden rises in food prices. The value of certain foreign shares has gone up, again and again, the Lausanne daily notes, while adding that "political circles themselves show the greatest pessimism."

Svenska Pressen, Helsingfors, states in an article dealing with "The Balkan States and German War Economy," that "even the National-Socialist journalist H. Schröder-Steinegger admits that in Rumanian the number of people still desiring economic reconstruction along totalitarian lines is very small. The broad masses and the majority of private businessmen favor an independent economic system."

"The shortage of consumers goods has taken on disquieting proportions and the black market is flourishing to an unheard extent," the paper notes. "One pair of shoes costs 1,500 marks, one yard of cloth, containing thirty to forty per cent cellulose wool, costs between 600 and 1,700 marks."

Nevertheless, according to neutral reports, German infiltration into Rumania's economy is still proceeding. The Hermann Göring Works have taken over Rumania's largest steel works, the Metaxa Company. Various German "economic missions" visiting the country from time to time have robbed it of valuable materials. On German orders, Rumania's railways had to change from using the country's cheap crude oil to using more expensive imported coal.

Camouflage by Germans

German-inspired newspaper editorials try to camouflage the country's mounting anxiety. Davidescu, writing a front-page editorial on "Rumania's Sense of Orientation" in the newspaper Actiunea, gives a typical example of present satellite verbiage. The article praises the course Premier Mihai Antonescu has taken and emphasizes that "Rumania is aware of the fact that she is not a nation of universal responsibilities, although she does not lack a sense of responsibility toward civilization. There is not a single Rumanian," the paper claims, "who regards this war as one of aggression waged by Rumania against Russia."

There is a distinct apologetic note in this article, published at a time when Soviet armies are advancing westward.

Demands for Peace Reported in Sofia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 3

A German-language radiocast, recorded here, quoted Swiss reports that "excited popular demonstrations" for peace recently took place in Sofia.

"The crowds cried, 'We want peace,'" the radiocast added. "German diplomats were reviled."

The radiocast was picked up by the Federal Communications Commission.

Appeal Made for Fair Play In Tule Lake Investigation

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3—Now that the great columns of journalistic smoke from the comparatively insignificant "battle" of Tule Lake have subsided somewhat, other more sober influences are beginning to make themselves felt. The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has taken up the issue, with intent that the nation's reputation for fair play shall not be sullied permanently.

Many persons have confused the status of Japanese residents and citizens, "interned" for the duration, with that of the legitimate and legal enemy across the Pacific, and fears and hates have confused the entire subject. The guidance of the judgment of so important a group is greatly needed, and most timely.

The Committee points out the segregees, which classification includes those avowedly disloyal troublemakers at the Tule Lake center, are not prisoners of war. It suggests a temperate, planned handling of the American-Japanese very much along the lines originally laid down by the War Relocation Authority, but firmer and made workable.

The Committee's recommendations were telegraphed to President Roosevelt, to John McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and Senator Sheridan Downey of California, all in Washington.

The message follows:

"As a Pacific Coast body which recognizes many of the difficulties in administrating the Tule Lake segregation center, difficulties due in part to the diversified groups within the center, in part to the unjustified political and journalistic exaggeration of the disturbances inevitable in such a center, we urge that the following facts be considered by any policy-making bodies:

"1. The War Department has repeatedly expressed reluctance to assume permanent control of any center.

"2. The War Relocation Authority, while established primarily as a relocation agency, has worked out satisfactory techniques for administration of various types of centers.

"Unless the War Department wishes to control and operate Tule Lake, may we respectfully submit the following proposals:

"1. Continued operation of relocation centers by WRA with emphasis upon resettlement of loyal evacuees.

"2. Immediate separation of troublemakers in Tule Lake from law-abiding members of the colony, and secure incarceration of aforementioned persons in areas established and secured by the War Department for that purpose.

"3. War Department responsibility for external security of entire Tule Lake segregation center.

"4. Administration and operation of the Tule Lake center by WRA, whose authority and personnel shall be strengthened to meet local conditions.

"5. Full public interpretation by the War Department of the local situation.

"6. Full public interpretation by the State Department of the international implications involved, since segregees are not prisoners of war."

500 Million Persons Under Japan's Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Japan has one of the world's greatest empires today. If the terms of the North African conference are fulfilled it will be wiped out.

Instead of 3,000,000 square miles Japan would have 148,000 square miles.

Instead of ruling over 500,000,000 persons it would rule over 75,000,000—all Japanese.

Japan started on its empire building in 1894-95 when it attacked China. This resulted in the "independence" of Korea, and Japanese acquisition of Formosa, the Pescadores Islands, and Southern Manchuria. It was blocked by European powers, however, from taking possessions on the Asiatic mainland.

In 1905, Japan defeated Russia and under the Portsmouth Treaty its interest in Korea was recognized, it re-acquired the southern half of Sakhalin Island, control of Manchurian railways down the Kwantung Peninsula to Port Arthur and Dairen.

In 1910, Korea was annexed.

In 1914, Japan grabbed all German island possessions in the North Pacific: the Marshall, Caroline, and Marianna group.

In 1931, Japan began its Manchurian invasion, the puppet state of Manchukuo was created and pressure on China continued.

On July 7, 1937, the present war with China began, now in its seventh year.

Japan has seized large sections of China, particularly the coast.

In 1940-41, Japan virtually took over French Indo-China.

After Pearl Harbor, Japan got the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and the Melanesian Islands.

Japan Shrinking

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The picture of a Japan shrunken to the size of the isolated Empire which was opened to the world by Commodore Matthew Perry in 1853 today faced the ambitious conceivers of a "Greater East Asia."

If all the lands mentioned in the pronouncement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were stripped away, Japan probably would consist only of four main islands and the Archipelagos dribbling off to north and south.

The islands are Honshuzn, where Tokyo, Kobe, and the rest of Japan's principal cities and industries are situated, Hokkaido to the north, and Kyushu and Shikoku to the south.

Private Teaches Air Marshal Aides Need Pass to Pass

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Nov. 23. Delayed (AP)—To Private Bill Wallace of RFD 2, Piedmont, Ala., an order is an order.

As military policemen guarding this billet, which houses a few air officers and reporters, he was ordered to let no one in without a pass—presumably a precaution against espionage and sabotage. His superiors have been stern on the subject for several weeks. The order, they stress, made no exceptions.

So neither did Bill, as Allied Air Marshal Air Arthur Coningham can testify tonight.

The British Chief of the Allied Tactical Air Force checked in this afternoon. He had a pass. Bill let him in. Behind him came his two orderlies, but someone had neglected to provide them with passes. Bill didn't let them in.

They called up to Air Marshal Coningham, who stood on the steps.

"These men are with me," he told Bill.

"But they don't have passes, sir," said Private Wallace courteously.

"But I have a pass," said the Air Marshal, digging it out and exhibiting it. "I'm Air Marshal Coningham."

Bill studied the pass carefully for the second time.

"That's right, sir, you certainly are," he agreed. "But this pass says to let you in. It doesn't say anything about these men."

"I'm going to overrule your orders," said the Air Marshal.

"I don't think you can, sir," replied Private Wallace.

The Air Marshal ordered his men to come in the door. The two Tommies looked at him standing in the doorway, tall, stalwart and impressive. Then they looked at Private Wallace standing in front of them, short, stocky and unimpressive—except for a stubborn jaw which by now was sticking about two inches beyond normal. Bill looked at them, his fingers idly tapping the .45 slung on his hip.

He shook his head. They stayed where they were.

Air Marshal Coningham bowed to the inevitable and Bill Wallace.

He told one of the men to get passes, the other to wait at the door. It was an hour and a half before the British soldier returned with proper passes, during which time an unidentified American Army Colonel also failed to (1) get the Air Marshal's orderly inside, and (2) get himself inside without a pass.

A lone reporter who himself had languished outside on previous occasions for lack of a pass stood up from where he had been sitting on the steps, put away his pencil and notebook and addressed two Italian civilians who had been watching the proceedings with interest, although they understood no English at all.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Typical Marine Celebrations At Camp Lejeune Christmas

By Lieut. Dorothea Freseman
Camp Lejeune,
New River, N. C.

Turkey and trimmin's, Christmas carols, candlelight services and a veritable city of Christmas trees will give the 3,000 Women Marines of Camp Lejeune all the home traditions of the yuletide holiday when they celebrate their first Christmas at a Marine base this year.

It will be the first Christmas away from home for many of these women who have volunteered their services for the duration and six months to "free a Marine to fight."

This huge Marine base where all Women Marines are trained, where many are stationed after their training, and where the men of the Marine Corps receive their advance combat training, is planning now to go all-out for Christmas.

Christmas trees will abound. There will be a large one in a central position out-of-doors where the Women Marines will gather for carol singing Christmas Eve. In addition, each barracks and mess hall will have its own tree. The Christmas spirit at the camp is now rife with competition, as each company vies to outdo the others in contesting for the honor of the best display of the base. And to outdo means to make-do, for the decorations are a matter of improvisation and ingenuity.

Camp Lejeune lends itself naturally as a Christmas background, for its colors are already Christmas red and green—red brick barracks and green pine trees. And, indeed, the uniforms of the Women Marines themselves, forest green with scarlet cap cord and scarves, are right on the Christmas beam.

Plenty of Stockings

Everyone at Camp Lejeune will have a camp Christmas stocking, in addition to presents from home, but the stocking will be more "salty" (Marine lingo meaning very Marine) than the hearthside sock—it will be an individual laundry bag, bearing the camp Lejeune imprint and filled with Christmas stationery, candy, fruit, and "stuff."

Mess officer Zita Sholtz, Second Lieutenant, has promised the following super-chow for Christmas dinner:

Fruit Cup
Roast Turkey Sage Dressing
Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes Corn Soufflé
Stuffed Tomato Salad on Lettuce
Radishes Olives Mixed Pickles
Stuffed Celery
Hot Rolls Butter Jelly
Mince Pie
Assorted Nuts and Candy

The Camp Lejeune Chapel Choir will make a tour of the three women's mess halls during Christmas dinner to serenade with Christmas carols. Members of the choir will meet afterward for their own Christmas dinner. There will be a Christmas dance Christmas night in the area theater of the Women's Reserve Schools, special features of which are being kept for a surprise.

In addition to the warmth and cheer, food and gifts and festivity of the Christmas celebration, religious services will reflect the spiritual meaning of Christmas.

The Nativity story will be presented in the area theater on Christmas Eve in a candle-lighting, carol-singing service. Both the Protestant and (Roman) Catholic camp chapels will offer midnight Christmas Eve services for all personnel.

Services with a Christmas accent will be held in both chapels the following Sunday.

Besides the special events which have been planned, there will be an untold number of spontaneous Christmas celebrations among the Women Marines of Camp Lejeune, for, at any time of the year, impromptu barracks parties await only the shade of an excuse for springing into being and Christmas will be a reason supreme. Costumes for barracks "hen" parties (for Women Marines only) are usually playsuits or pajamas; refreshments are usually peanuts, chocolate bars, and cookies from the PX (Post Exchange); music is usually improvised on combs, brushes beaten eight to the bar against waste cans, and once in a while a company is lucky enough to have a member with a real live musical instrument such as an accordion.

From Folks at Home

On Christmas there will be a grand passing around the barracks of edibles received from homes the nation over—and here's a tip to the home folks: there's no prestige for a private in the Marine Corps like that which accrues from receiving a really colossal collection of homemade comestibles to pass.

Because furloughs can be granted to only 10 per cent of the personnel in any Marine activity at Christmas, the vast majority of the Women Marines at Camp Lejeune as well as at all the other Marine Corps bases, posts, and stations throughout the country, will carry on at their jobs during the holiday season. The largest single group of Women Marines in the nation is stationed at Camp Lejeune, in "boot camp," in Officers Candidate Classes, in the specialist schools such as Motor Transport, Cooks, and Bakers, Quartermaster, Aviation Supply, and at regular permanent camp jobs.

The Camp Lejeune Christmas will keynote the Christmases for other Marine Women wherever they are stationed. With religious services, carols, gifts, and the feast of the turkey, they will combine the traditional American Christmas spirit and the Marine esprit de corps, as they pause only briefly in their work that speeds the day when their brothers in the Corps whom they have freed to fight will be home for Christmas, when peace will have returned to earth, and good will to men.

Official United States Marine Corps Photo

Nothing is more popular with Women Marines than a package from home—and the most popular is candy. This group is photographed in barracks at New River, N. C., enjoying the fun of opening an early Christmas gift. Everybody's interested in the contents of the package.

Tourel Likes Our Language Best

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jennie Tourel loves the United States, considers American audiences kinder than the average European one, and enjoys singing in the English language.

Thus personal postwar plans are easily made by this former star of the Opéra-Comique, who escaped Paris just three days before the Nazis entered. She will stay in America. The warmth and enthusiasm of her reception in this country, from the time she made her debut with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1941, indicates that her decision will be good news to the American public.

Languages—four of which she speaks fluently—have always interested Miss Tourel, and English has always been her favorite. "I was always waiting for Americans to come so I could practice speaking with them, when I was in France," she said. And she said it with hardly the trace of an accent. She brushed aside the urging of friends after she reached the United States, that she keep her accent and not try to get rid of it. To them it was pleasing both in her singing and her speaking. To her it was a mistake that demanded correction, and she set about correcting it. How well she has succeeded both her singing and her speaking attest.

Musician's Ear Helps

With the keen ear of a musician, she listens for the exact pronunciation of vowels and consonants and likewise for the exact intonation and inflection in the use of words in any language, and once you hear, imitation is easy, she says.

In Boston to participate in the presentation of Mahler's "Song of the Earth" as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, it is not surprising that she had a word to say about singing in English, for it is the first time it has been sung here in English. She is singing Steuart Wilson's translation of the work. It was originally translated from the Chinese into German—"But why should not the Engilsh translation serve as well?" she asks, volunteering her opinion that it is even better.

"Many persons don't like Mahler. This, I believe, is because his work with parts for voice is often attempted without adequate vocal equipment," she said. "It is approached solely from an intellectual standpoint, when there is really great emotion in it."

Recalling, with a smile, the admonitions of friends not to include so much Debussy in her recent New York recital, Miss Tourel said "Debussy is no longer 'modern' to me, and when all the attention is not given just to compassing the music, then it can be sung with feeling. It's written for the voice, not for the brain. When I sang Debussy, I could feel the audience right with me—just one whole. I won!"

All-Absorbing Interest

Miss Tourel has no hobbies besides her music, unless her little French poodle, Minos, who shared her adventures in fleeing Paris, could be called one. Miss Tourel prefers to call him a member of the family. She has loved music since she started to learn the piccolo at the age of six. Her mother told her she could "keep a tune" before she spoke. And her achievement of success in opera represents the realization of a childhood ambition to become an opera star—"one end in view" which she made all things serve.

Although her success in this country has been compared to that of the statuesque Flagstad, Tourel in no other way resembles the Scandinavian singer. She is of Russian background though a native of France, and is short and stockily built, with black hair and dark, bright eyes. When I saw her, she wore a turquoise blue sweater with a black skirt, a pearl necklace and a black ribbon tied about her head. It was hard to imagine such a simple, informal person holding audiences of thousands spellbound.

Shelf Paper Wrappings

People tell me I am inventive. I merely keep eyes and thoughts open to new ways of doing things. In this spirit, it occurred to me I could buy gay, all-over-patterned shelf paper for wrapping my Christmas gifts.

Shelf paper comes 14 inches wide and 12 feet long. It is ideal for most Christmas packages for several reasons. The width is perfect for the majority that I have done up. The colors are entirely satisfactory as the paper comes in many fancy designs, frequently in red and white; also in bright, plain colors, and in plaids, which make attractive packages. The paper is so strong that the corners fold smoothly without tearing as tissue does. Last, but not least, the price is even lower than tissue, but the product looks more expensive.

I have used white ribbonette for tying up the bundles. With the exception of a few additional stars or seals, that is all the decoration that is necessary. E. W. H.

French Army Starts Campaign To Raise American Prestige

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 3 (AP)—The French Army, which is being supplied and equipped by the United States, Dec. 1 initiated a public campaign to increase the prestige and popularity of America and Americans among the French population.

The military, benefiting by the Lend-Lease agreement negotiated in Washington last summer by Gen. Henri Giraud, thus moved to counteract ill feeling toward Americans which has been particularly strong among backers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in North Africa.

In a front page article on "Our American Friends" the Army Weekly Combatant 43, which some Frenchmen described as a Giraudist publication, urged the French to be grateful for the assistance the Americans are giving them and encouraged its readers to learn more about America.

The paper asked the French to have confidence in Americans who, it said, "have only one desire after victory and that's to go home."

Dislike of America among the de Gaullists comes principally from the fact the United States recognized General Giraud as military and civil commander for so long and has refused full recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Communist View

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 3 (AP)—French Communist leaders struck another blow at the wedge that seems gradually to be separating them from the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but not from the cause of French liberation.

In a letter to General de Gaulle following the council of party leaders, the Communists accused the de Gaullist Radio spokesman in London of dishonesty and accused him of withholding publicity and credit from the Communist-led Francs-Tireurs and Partisans in the "underground" sabotage war against the Germans.

Last week, Communist spokesmen released the text of correspondence with General de Gaulle anent their participation in the French Committee of National Liberation, and accused the Cross of Lorraine leader, among other things, of failure to understand democratic processes.

The Dec. 1 letters called a London broadcast Nov. 25 by a Fighting French spokesman a violent direct attack upon the Algiers delegation of the Control Committee of the French Communists.

Flandin Investigated

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 3 (AP)—A spokesman for the French Committee of National Liberation said Dec. 2 that Pierre-Etienne Flandin, former French Premier and later Minster of Foreign Affairs in the Vichy Cabinet, was under surveillance pending an investigation by a commission probing suspected collaboration with Vichy.

The "purge commission" also has been investigating the records of Marcel Peyrouton, former Governor General of Algeria, and Pierre Boisson, former governor of French West Africa.

The spokesman said an official announcement regarding the three was expected in a few days. He said they were not under arrest.

Frenchmen Executed

BARCELONA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, German Commander in Southern France, has announced the execution of three more Frenchmen for "acts of terrorism," a communiqué published in French newspapers disclosed today.

The papers also disclosed that a Dr. Reurke, Chief Civil Administrator for the German Army of Occupation in the Dijon area, was shot and killed in Dijon on Nov. 21. The published report said he was killed while trying to arrest a poacher.

Vichy Group Resigns

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 3 (AP)—Vichy Ambassador Admiral François Bard's diplomatic staff in Bern resigned today in what was described as a protest against the Vichy Government's political attitude.

The six staff members, two counselors, a secretary and three attachés, sent in their resignations to Pierre Laval as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Technical attachés who have no diplomatic standing remained on the job, however.

The resignations were said to have resulted from dissatisfaction with the general policy of the Vichy Government and not from any specific recent event.

Discrimination in War Work Explored at Portland Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Of nation-wide significance to the Negro race in particular and to war industry in general was the recent hearing conducted here by the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee into complaints that the American Federation of Labor Boilermakers' Union and the three Kaiser shipyards in Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., were discriminating against Negro war workers.

Locally, the hearing was a manifestation of some of the troubles which have resulted from the transition of this once placid residential city into a teeming war production center. Nationally, the FEPC hearing in Portland was the beginning of a country-wide examination by that presidential advisory body into the treatment of Negroes in war plants.

Although it had been named in the complaints, the Kaiser Company was virtually absolved of blame by FEPC counsel in any cases of alleged discriminatory discharges of Negro shipworkers because the firm in each instance had followed the terms of the closed shop provisions in the master shipbuilding agreement between west coast A. F. of L. unions and shipyard management by ordering the discharge of workers whom the union reported were not in good standing.

Question of Segregation

As a result, the hearing was conducted on the question of whether or not labor organizations such as the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Welders have the right to use the device of a "Jim Crow" auxiliary to segregate Negro workers from whites, particularly if the auxiliary is a dummy organization which collects dues, but grants members few of the rights or privileges of white members in the parent lodge.

At the conclusion of the Portland hearing, the FEPC Chairman, Malcolm Ross, said no decision would be handed down by the committee for several weeks. Exactly what the FEPC could do to force a union to cease practices which were deemed discriminatory is yet to be announced. Mr. Ross said the normal procedure is for the FEPC to recommend to the agency involved that it correct certain practices. If these are not corrected within a specified period of time, the committee lays its facts before President Roosevelt.

Both counsel for the FEPC and counsel for Portland local No. 72 of the Boilermakers contended that the rules of the international brotherhood which forbid membership to Negroes were primarily the cause of the alleged discrimination in the Portland shipyards.

George Harrison, FEPC attorney in charge, and witnesses called by him contended that the policies of the Boilermaker international—one of the most powerful in the nation's shipbuilding industry—are the most discriminatory of any union in the country.

Paid Same Dues

Mr. Harrison pointed out that under the threat of discharge, Negro ship workers were forced to join an auxiliary established by the Boilermakers Union; they were required to pay the same dues as members of the white lodge; members of the Negro lodge could not elect officers, elect their own business agent nor form their own grievance committee, although they did have the right to name one member on the parent lodge's grievance committee.

Brought to the attention of the FEPC by Negro witnesses were several cases in which Negroes were either discharged or denied the right to work because they refused to join the Jim Crow auxiliary although they did offer to join the parent local.

Attorneys for Tom Ray, business agent of Local No. 72, did not deny any of these allegations but instead contended that the Portland local had acted as fair as it could under international rules. The Portland Boilermakers Lodge has 50,000 members and is the largest single local in the brotherhood.

Edgar Kaiser, speaking for the Kaiser Company, said his firm was willing to treat Negroes on an equal basis with whites if the union situation can be ironed out.

Essential-Jobs List Lengthened

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Individuals employed by essential industries in capacities not specifically classified as essential are nonessential workers the War Manpower Commission ruled yesterday in announcing several additions to the list of essential occupations.

As an example, the WMC said that no marketing or distributing activities have been classified as critical so an individual engaged in these operations for a firm in essential work is not an essential worker.

The new essential occupations:

Sausage casing producers, glass heat and flame resisting cooking utensil producers, and these occupations in the bookbinding industry catalogued generally under communications services; multiple-folding machine operator, flat sheet cutter, multiple-knife book trimmer, stock cutter, case binder, all around; backing machine operator, headbander and liner machine operator, casing-in machine operator, case making machine operator, book binder, all around.

Soldier Vote

Continued from Page 1

addresses, but specifies that "equal time must" if requested, "be given for such purposes to representatives of each political party presenting a candidate for President at the election."

It also makes exception for distribution of "books, magazines, and newspapers which have a general circulation in the United States, or of servicemen's magazines or newspapers such as Yank and Stars and Stripes." A list of such books, magazines and newspapers is to be determined "in accordance with the preference of the members of the Armed Forces in some reliable method to be determined by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy."

Many Wartime Ways to Save Fat

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the point value of butter hitting a new high, number one problem on the kitchen front is stretching the butter ration.

Peanut butter is a delicious substitute and abounding in food value. Avocados in season, when they aren't too expensive, make a delicious "alternate" spread, especially for company occasions. Homemade preserves and jellies are ration-free and good stand-ins for butter, along with molasses and honey.

Butter Alternates

To make bacon grease and other fats usable again, boil the accumulated fat in about four or five times the amount of water for five minutes. Let it stand until cold, and the fat can be lifted off easily and scraped clean. This method usually eliminates all traces of meat flavor. Use same method for poultry fats and other types. Be sure to get as much water as possible out of the fat and use promptly. Clarified fats will not keep indefinitely.

To clarify very soft oils and fats at room temperature, add thin slices of raw potato (four or five slices to a cup of fat) and cook slowly over low heat for about 20 minutes. Strain fat through a clean cloth and cool.

Butter Saving Hints

Rather than melt shortening in a separate pan, melt in the pan you will use later for baking. Presto—the pan is greased and the shortening melted all at once.

Here's a three-way saving. Use butter wrappers for greasing baking pans. It saves butter, fat and time. Fold the wrappers and place them in the refrigerator.

Take the fats you use as spread for bread out of the refrigerator long enough ahead of serving to let them soften to spread easily.

Spread butter by mixing with salad dressing, nut butters, chopped orange peel, or green vegetables. Or whip with gelatin and milk or milk alone. Use mixtures promptly; they soon get a "cheesy" taste.

Peanut Butter

Government home economists rate peanut butter as an A-1 answer to the butter shortage. It can be used in many recipes in place of butter or other fats. Use peanut butter in recipes for cream soup, cream sauce, scalloped vegetables, omelet, muffins, baking powder biscuits, cookies, cup cakes and frostings . . . using peanut butter for all or part of the fat.

In a standard baking powder recipe calling for four tablespoons of fat, the fat may be cut in half if four tablespoons of peanut butter are added. In rich cup cakes, peanut butter may be used for half the fat, and in cookies for all the fat.

These rules apply to substitutions in your favorite recipes.

Economy Spread

½ pound butter
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
½ household rennet tablet
½ tablespoon cold water

Break butter into small pieces and allow to stand in a warm place until soft but not melted. Add salt to milk and heat to lukewarm. Dissolve rennet tablet in cold water and add to lukewarm milk. Stir a few seconds. Keep at room temperature undisurbed until set. Add four drops butter coloring, if desired, and rennet custard to softened butter. Beat with a rotary beater until thoroughly blended. Pack into a container and chill until firm. Makes 1 pound.

Avocado Spread

1 cup sieved avocados
¼ teaspoon onion salt
¼ teaspoon garlic salt
1½ teaspoons lemon juice
Few drops Tabasco sauce

Combine all ingredients; blend thoroughly. Spread on crackers, toast or potato chips, or use for stuffing celery. Makes one cup.

Peanut Butter Drop Cookies

½ cup peanut butter
½ cup sugar
1 egg beaten
1 cup sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk

Mix peanut butter, sugar and beaten egg. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with milk to first mixture. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet about an inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 15 minutes, or until lightly browned.

Cream of Peanut Butter Soup

¼ cup butter or margarine (omit part, if desired, and increase peanut butter)
1 cup peanut butter
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 tablespoon flour
1 quart chicken stock
Dash of pepper
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk

Melt butter, add onion and simmer until tender but not brown. Add flour and peanut butter and stir to a smooth paste. Add stock gradually, season and cook 20 minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Strain and add milk. Serves 8.

Peanut Butter Bread

2¼ cups sifted cake flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 cup peanut butter

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat milk, eggs and peanut butter together; add to dry ingredients and beat until blended. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour.

BABY DIET HINTS

Made from whole, fresh milk controlled from farm to plant by strict Gerber specifications. Besides whole, fresh milk, Gerber's Custard Pudding contains eggs, starch and sugar—all delightfully flavored. Now, serve nourishing custard to baby as often as you want—it's ready to serve just as it comes from the can!

Gerber's Baby Foods
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

You save yourself the embarrassment to make YOUR FRENCH DRESSING always the success with your friends and family IF it is the genuine. So—use only the genuine olive oil; use the Pompeian superfine olive oil! It is magnificent!

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Is it good taste?

To serve small helpings? Of course it is—and no one will accuse you of being stingy, not these days! Too big helpings often mean wasted food — and that's not patriotic.

New tastes make every meal memorable. So learn the Burnett Flavor Extracts — all 29 of them — for flavoring salads, meats, desserts delightfully and deliciously.

WHAT'S COOKING?, the free Burnett cookbooklet full of recipes for new favorites. Just write to: Barbara Blair, Department C-14, Joseph Burnett Company, 437 D Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

Last Call for Christmas Stockings

Fashiontex 3 PAIRS $2.85 Including Postage

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STYLE 770 Practical Rayon Sheer 3 Pairs, $2.85 postpaid
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Fill out this coupon NOW. We will mail stockings the same day order is received.

FASHIONTEX, Inc., Dept. M14
443 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Here's my check ($) for pairs of FASHIONTEX Stockings.
Style Size Color
Name
Address
City State

Trustworthy for 3 Generations!

Get WRIGHT'S and see why it's the most trustworthy way to keep precious silver bright, lustrous, like new. Send 3c stamp for sample. Address: Dept. C-45, J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, New Hampshire.

The world's largest selling silver cleaner

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

SOFT but HUSKY!

When you want a "hanky" Sitroux Tissues come to your rescue. Pleasant to use, because they are soft, and gentle to your skin. Yet they are strong enough for any normal use to which a "hanky" might be put. Sitroux Tissues are unusual in their absorbent quality.

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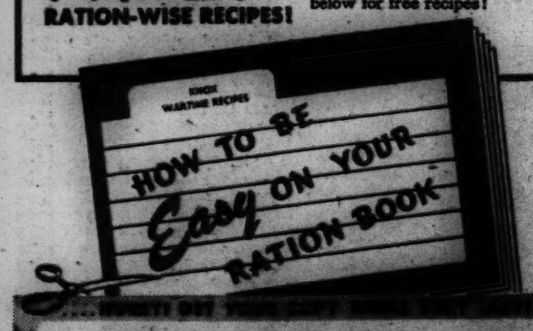
FREE! RATION-WISE RECIPES!

•Knox Gelatine dishes that make meat, cheese, fruit, vegetables go further! Send coupon below for free recipes!



Paste this coupon on a penny postal and mail to: Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.
Name
Address
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MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Training in nutrition, household arts and cookery. Complete One-Year Course. Intensive and Short Courses. Fancy Cookies, Nov. 29-Dec. 11. Catalog Ltd. No. 43M. Send for New "Wartime Cook Book"—10c by Mail.
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TOREX Ideal Substitute for Home Made BEEF BOUILLON for GRAVIES
INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS CORP.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf 4	30	109¼	109	109	
Adams Exp (.15g)	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	8	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	16	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Alb&Sus 7.45g	30	114½	114	114½	+ ½
Allegany Corp	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegany pf xw	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Allegh pf 330 ww	27	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	5	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
Allied Mills (1g)	32	34¼	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	4	14¼	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	4	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	3	18	18	18	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Airlines 1¼a	2	59	59	59	
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
Am Brake Sh 1.05g	4	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	80½	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	350	172½	172	172½	+1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½ag	3	64	63	64	+1
Am Ch&Cable (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	30	108¾	108	108¾	+1⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	50	103½	103	103	— ¼
Am Colortype ¾ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Am Crys Sug 4ag	1	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6	10	102	102	102	
Am Distill	43	105½	101½	103½	+2½
Am Encaus Tiling	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS (3)	1	31	31	31	
Am & Fe Power	19	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am FP $7pf .5.07t	5	75	73½	75	+2
Am & FP 2 pf	57	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	1	2⅞	2⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	66	66	66	+ ½
Am Ice	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	60	60	60	
Am Internat ¼ag	1	7¾	¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	50	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy .80	5	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Am News 1.80	90	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Light	12	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	24	43¾	42	43	+ ½
Am P & L $5 pf	34	39⅛	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .40g	24	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	13	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½	470	60¼	59⅜	60	+ ¼
Am Safety Razor 1e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Am Ship Bld 3g	200	26	26	26	
Am Smelt&R (2a)	8	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	30	146	146	146	+ ¾
Am Snuff pf (6)	70	147	147	147	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	9	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	2	14½	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	2	27	27	27	
Am Sum Tob 1¼ag	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	156	155½	156	156	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	8	55	54⅛	55	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	130	139	138⅛	139	
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	2	8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	99	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
Am Water Works	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Anaconda Cop 2½g	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3½g	290	25⅝	25¼	25½	
Armour III	5	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
Arm III pr pf 1¾ak	2	71	70	71	+1¾
Armstrong Cork 1g	8	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
Arnold Const (½)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7	20	105	105	105	
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6	40	89½	89½	89½	+1½
Assd DG 2pf 7	20	65½	65½	65½	—2¼
Associates Inv 1½	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	18	53¼	53	53	+ ¾
Atch T&S F pf (5)	4	82⅜	82	82	— ¾
Atl Coast Line (3g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining (1g)	6	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	130	10½	107½	107½	+ ½
Atlas Corp (⅓ag)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Atlas Pow 3½ag	110	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	115	115	115	
Aust N pr A3½ak	p0	67½	67	67	
Aviation Corp .20g	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco pf 4	30	109¼	109	109	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	16	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (4)	10	16⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
Bayuk Cigars 1½a	2	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	11	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	10	33¾	32⅞	33¼	— ¼
Benef In L (.90g)	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33	33	33	
Beth Steel (6)	13	55⅜	54¾	55	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	36¾	36	36¾	+1¼
Black&Decker 1.60	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7½	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh 3ag	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Boeing Airpl (2g)	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	2	43½	43	43½	+1
Bon Ami B 2½a	40	47	46½	47	
Bond Stores (2g)	3	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	4	29½	28¾	28½	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½a	2	35¾	35½	35½	Dec 2
Brad'fAirways 2ak	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br (1)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	3	37	36¾	37	— ½
Bklyn-Man Transit	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	11	11	11	
Bklyn Un Gas 2ag	3	14	14	14	
Brown Shoe (2)	2	37⅞	37	37	—1
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Budd Mfg	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Budd Mfg $5pf	60	45½	45	45	
Buda Mfg pf	20	90	90	90	
Budd Wheel (½ag)	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½ag	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Burling Mills 1.90g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107	107	107	
Burr Add Mach .60	11	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Butler Bros .60	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Butte Cop&Z 1¼e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	3	12	11¾	12	
Byers (AM) pf7	20	67	67	67	
Byron Jackson 1¼g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½g)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3		¾	¾	
Calumet Hec .65g	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1½ag	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	20	34¾	34½	34¾	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
Cane C & O (5)	110	95	95	95	— ¾
Cane (JI) Co 7g	2	127½	126½	127½	+2½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Case (JI) pf (7)	20	141½	141	141½	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	42½	42	42½	
Celanese 7 pf (7)	5	104	104	104	
Celanese Corp 1¼g	4	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	50	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½ag	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Cent Foundry .20g	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cent RR NJ	3	83½	81½	83½	— ½
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	36½	36½	36½	
Certain-teed Prod	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	220	60	59½	59½	— ½
Chain Belt (3)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Champ P & F (1)	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6	30	168	168	168	+ ½
Checker Cab	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	7	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill (½ag)	10	6¾	6½	6¾	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	7	11¾	11	11	— ¼
Chi Gt West	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½a	8	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order .40	6	15½	15¾	15½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Chi P T co of (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
Chi Pf pref2½a	60	49¾	49½	49¾	— ¼
Chi Stl Co	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Chrysler Corp (3)	10	79¾	79¼	79¾	— ⅜
Chy&F pf 4½a	10	102	102	102	+ ¼
City Invest	200	55⅜	53½	55	+2½
Clev E Ill 4½g	80	113½	112⅝	113	+ ⅛
Clev C & St 5	20	105½	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅜
Cleve Elec Ill 2.80a	3	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
Cleve Pneu 1½ag	6	25	25	25	+1½
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+1⅜
Colgate-Palm-P 1a	8	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Colliers & Adv	1	24	24	24	
Col & Sou 2pf	40	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2nf	70	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (2)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	715,280
1943 vol. to date	280,641,655
1942 vol. to date	107,466,342

Average Price of 60 Stocks (By the Associated Press)			
Thursday	47.3	Prev. day	47.5
Mo. ago	49.5	Yr. ago	40.0
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col B'cast A 1.80g	3	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	45	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	73¼	73	73	+ ½
Coml Credit (3)	6	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	7	41½	40¾	41	+ ½
Coml Solvents .30g	2	13	13	13	
Comw'lth & South	75	1	⅛	⅛	
Com & Sou pf 4½ak	19	79	77⅞	79	+1
Comw'lth Ed 1.40	24	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Conqueror-Naire 1	2	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½a	3	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Cons Cop M .20g	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	21	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	7	102⅞	102½	102¾	
Consol Film Ind	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf 3ak	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
Con Nat Gas w d	20	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
Cons Vultee 1½ag	17	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	7	18¾	18	18	— ½
Consol'n Coal	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	46½	46½	46½	
Comm P pf 4½a	100	102½	102¼	102½	+1½
Container Cp 1½ag	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	7	8	8	8	
Cont Can 1	18	32	31½	32	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .85g	4	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	44¼	43½	43¾	+ ½
Cont Motors .60	40	4⅝	4½	4½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	28	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
Core Prod (2.60)	6	54½	54	54	— ⅝
Cornell-D El 1.10g	14	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1g)	4	19	19	19	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork (¾ag)	3	27¼	27¼	27¾	+ ½
Crown Zeller (1)	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (3g)	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	190	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Cuban-AmSug .40a	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Cub-Am S pf 7	20	113½	113½	113½	—1½
Cudahy Packing	4	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pr'ss (1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	
Curtis Publishing	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	80	95	93	93½	
Curt. Pub pr pf 3	2	42	42	42	+1½
Curtiss-Wright 1a	51	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	13	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Cutler-Ham 1¼ag	5	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Davega Stores .30g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½	30	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Decca Records (1a)	4	21¾	20¾	21⅜	
Deere & Co 2g	5	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Del & Hudson	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	2	58⅜	57½	57½	
Detroit Edi 1.20	5	19¾	19½	19½	
Diam Match 1½g	1	30½	30¼	30½	— ½
Diam T Mot 1¾ag	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	3	99½	9⅞	95½	
Dixie C A 2½g	170	43	42	42¾	+ ¼
DomeMines hl.60	11	22¼	21	21¾	+ ½
Douglas Aircraft 5g	7	45¼	45	45	
Dow Chem (3)	1	124½	124½	124½	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
du Pont de N 4½ag	11	140¾	138½	140½	+ ½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	124	124	124	
DuqLight 1pf5	20	116	115¾	115¾	— ½
Eagle P Lead .60g	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	34	34	34	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	6	154	153½	153½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¾
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17	17	17	+ ½
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite (2)	5	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼ag	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	86	84	86	+1½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	14	90	87¼	90	+1¾
El Storage Bat (2)	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Endicott-John (3)	1	56⅝	56½	56⅝	
Endicott-J pf 5	40	106¾	106¼	106¾	
Eng Pub Service	13	23¾	23½	23¾	
Erie RR SS pf 5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
EnPS$5½pf5½	130	87	87	87	—1¾
Esmt Off Bldg	1	1½	1½	1½	
Erie RR (1g)	6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅜
Erie RR ct (1g)	23	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜ag	2	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Evans Products	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	3	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
Farns-Tel & Rad	10	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Fedl&Traction 1g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Fed Min&Sm 3½ag	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Fed M Truck .40	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Fedn'd D St 1.52g	5	22	22	22	
Ferro Enam (½g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	4	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R (2g)	14	37½	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½a	6	55	54	54¾	+ ⅞
Flintkote .65g	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Florence Stov 1½ag	6	15	14¾	14¾	
Fruehauf Stl	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Trl 2.40	3	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
Gair (Robert) 1¼a	11	3¼	3½	3¼	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	7	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
Gamewell Co 2	150	22½	22	22	
Gar Wood Ind .45g	14	4¾	4½	4¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont (½aa)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
Gaylord pf 2¼ak	50	31	31	31	
Gen Am Inv .40e	3	10½	10½	10¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	5	7⅛	7	7	
Gen Baking pf 8	10	145	145	145	—2
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	30	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
Gen Cigar pf 7	100	144¼	144¼	144¼	
Gen Elec(1.40)	28	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	3	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ¾
Gen G & El A	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Mills (4)	4	101	101	101	
Gen Mills Spf5	100	131	130	131	+ 2½
Gen Motors (2)	26	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	126½	126½	126½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Pwr Eq (1)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Realty&Utl	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Sig 1½ag	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	3	18¼	18	18¼	
Gen Shoe (1)	1	14	14	14	
Gen Stl Cp pf 6k	15	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Gen Tel (1.40)	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ¼ag	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Gen T Ir pf 6	20	112	112	112	
Gen Tire & R (1g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	5	12¼	12	12	
Gimbel Br 5k pf 6	1	85	85	85	
Gladden Co (1.20g)	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 2g	13	39½	38¾	39	+ ¼
Goodrich pf (5)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
Goodyear T&R pf (5)	21	35	34½	34⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	3	1	1	1	
Graham-Paige 2	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Grand Union ½ag	1	15	15	15	
Grant(WT) pf (1)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Gray Telephone (½a)	7	8½	8	8½	+ ½
Graham-Paige 8m	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M .45g	4	4½	4	4½	
Grant(W T) 2.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Gt Nor Ry One ct 2g	3	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	12	23¾	23½	23½	
Gt West Sug 2	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	43	20¼	19½	19½	— ¼
Greyhound pf 4.50a	3	117¼	117¼	117¼	
Grum Aire Eq 2g	9	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & pf 2½g	1	35	33	33	+ ½
Gulf Oil (2a)	12	45	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
Hack-Wasser (1)	3	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Hall (W F)	9	2	2	2	
Hayes Wheel .40g	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Hearst At'omb 5	2	102¾	102	102¾	+1¾
Hercules Motors 1	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	4	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Hercules P pf 6	80	130¾	130¾	130¾	
Hershey Chocolate	1	39	39	39	
Hershey Pf 3g	3	19	19	19	+1
Hewlett Pack (2)	2	39	38	39	
Hollander & Son 1a	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	2	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	19	38¾	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
Houd-Hershey B 1g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ½
Household pf 5	70	111	111	111	
Houston L&P 3.60	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Houston Oil	3	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Howe Sound (3)	3	31¼	31¼	31½	
Hudson & Man	1	1½	1½	1½	
Hudson Bay (h2)	4	24½	23½	24⅜	+ ⅜
Hudson Motor .20g	7	⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Illinois Central	15	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	7	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Indpls P&L 1.20	4	15½	14⅞	15	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand (.6)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
Inland Steel 4½g	1	70	70	70	
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	3	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Insurance ct (.20)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Interch Cp pf 6	10	111	111	111	—1
Interlake Iron .35g	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	167	167	167	
Int Harvester (2a)	8	68½	68¼	68½	+1
Int Harv pf (7)	190	166	165½	166	+ ½
Int Minin&Ch ⅓pe	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Interr Miner&Ch pf4	1	65	65	65	—1¼
Int Mining	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	53	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Int Nickel C pf 7	506	130	130	131	
Int Paper	49	13¼	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	6	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ⅞
Int Ry Cen Am	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Int Ry C A pf 2½k	150	61½	61	61	— ½
Int Shoe 1.80)	3	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ¾
Int Silver (3)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ 1⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Reconversion 'Boss' Viewed Major Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The question, "Who is going to plan the reconversion of industry?" will be one of the major problems confronting President Roosevelt when he returns to home front affairs.

The situation has become badly snarled in his absence, principally involving Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board and Bernard M. Baruch, the "elder statesman," who recently was named head of the war and postwar adjustment unit of the Office of War Mobilization.

The contest to determine who shall be the actual boss of postwar planning for industry began before President Roosevelt left for the meetings with chiefs of the Allied Nations, and the belief here is that it cannot now be settled without his intervention.

Others Involved

The confusion of authority also involves two other major figures, Charles E. Wilson, WPB's executive vice-chairman, and James F. Byrnes, OWM director.

Considerable upheaval in the war agencies is expected if the Presidential nod is aimed at Mr. Baruch, for Mr. Nelson has informed his staff—say reliable sources—that he will not remain as head of a second-rate agency, and that he regards authority over reconversion as essential to WPB's stature as a first-rate agency.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Baruch, and possibly Mr. Byrnes, would be content to have Mr. Nelson leave and Mr. Wilson take over WPB. Mr. Baruch has declared publicly that he has never advocated Mr. Nelson as supervisor of postwar planning and reconversion, while Mr. Byrnes has prevailed on Mr. Wilson to remain in Washington until President Roosevelt returns and decides whether the Government can spare him.

Associates of Mr. Nelson say he refuses to be put in the position of being responsible for reconversion if the fundamental policies are made by someone higher up.

Baruch Denied

The affair was strictly under cover until a fortnight ago, when Mr. Baruch called in reporters and denied he had ever stated that "WPB, under the chairmanship of Donald M. Nelson," should be in charge of postwar planning and reconversion.

This statement was the result of published accounts of Baruch's address before a closed meeting of steel industry executives. Persons in attendance quoted him as saying WPB should handle the actual reconversion job in collaboration with industry, with Mr. Baruch himself taking the role of adviser.

Mr. Byrnes has authority to do the reconversion job himself or name any person or agency to do it. So far he has chosen to use his power mainly in settling disputes between agencies. The lines of authority over postwar planning therefore remain unclear.

Strict Controls Placed on Lumber

WASHINGTON (AP)—Strict allocation controls were imposed on southern yellow pine lumber and certain hardwoods by the War Production Board to conserve the short supplies now available for essential war uses.

In addition to southern yellow pine, the WPB brought oak, ash, hickory, yellow birch, hard maple, rock elm and beech under its controls.

The order, effective Jan. 1, specifies that producers may sell these woods only to (1) The central procurement agency of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and Contractors and others designated by the Corps; (2) to other Federal agencies, including Lend-Lease, and their contractors and suppliers; (3) to specific recipients designated by WPB.

Mills producing less than 10,000 board feet per average eight-hour day are exempt from the order. Sales by retail yards or mills in areas not served by retail yards are not restricted.

American Distilling Buys Moxie Control

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Distilling Co. has acquired control of the Moxie Co., New England soft drink concern, it was reported.

The Moxie transaction reportedly involved the exercise of an option from a holder of a large block of stock through an affiliate of American Distilling. The deal was negotiated last summer. Stockholders of the soft drink concern will hold their annual meeting on Dec. 21 and it was understood the new owners would assume control at that time.

F. M. Archer, now president of the company, founded by his father many years ago, was understood to have disposed of his interest in it late in October.

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Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4	5
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9¼
American Hardware C o	25¾	27¾
American Manufacturing	36½	39¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	6¾	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	35¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	32¾	35¼
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	37¼	40½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16¾	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21½	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5¼	5¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	13¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	90½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17¾	19½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	30¾	33½
Brown Co	1.35	1.60
Brown Co pf	26	28½
Campbell A E Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
†Chapman Valve Manufac	30½	33¾
Colfpor Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¼	31¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¼	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	67	70
Dwight Manufacturing Co	45¾	47½
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Exolon Co	6¾	8¾
Family Finance Inc	11½	13½
Family Finance pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	29¾	32
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16½
General Machinery	18¾	21
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6½	8
Goodall Worsted Company	34	37
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	96¾	100¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¾	35¼
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	55¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	21½	23¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electric Chem	28	30
International Machine Tool	6¾	7¾
Keith Garage & Co	30	..
Kendall Company	8½	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	32¾	34¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	31¼	33¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	4¾	5¾
*Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	35¼	38¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	39	42¼
Merck & Co	39	42¼
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	62¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7½	8¼
Nashawena Mills	14½	16¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	29¼	32½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st ½	66¾	70¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12¾	13¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	84¾	88¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¾	44¼
Nicholson File Company	34¼	36¾
Nonquitt Mills	28¼	31½
Ohio Finance	7¾	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41	44
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C&W $	84	..
Remington Arms Co Inc.	3	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc.	25½	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc. pf	25½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	29¾	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26
Tampax Inc.	4¾	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc.	2	2¾
United Elastic Corp.	14¾	15¾
U S Envelope Company	56¾	61¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	46½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc.	22	24¼
Warner & Swasey Co.	7¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	34¼	37¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	12¾
West Point Manufacturing	48¾	52¾
White Stores Inc $1.40	11	13¼

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	108½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	103¾	104½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	106¼	107¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	107¾	108½
Savannah Ele & Pr	5	1955	106¼	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RL H&P	4½	1947	102¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	108½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	113¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94¾	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87¾	90¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	108¾	112¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	102¾	106
General Water G & E $3 pf	41¾	44½
Jamaica Water Supply	29¼	31½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	106¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	100½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¾	103¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101¾	103¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109¾	113¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	87½	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29¼	31½
No State Power Del 6 pf	58¾	61¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	85¾	88¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¾	115¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	93¾	96¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	106¾
Public Service Inc	16¾	17½
Public Service Ind $ pf	101½	105
Public Service Okla $ pf	103¾	107¾
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	104¾	108¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	103¾	106¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18½	20½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112	..
Tampa Electric Co	23¼	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	103¾	107¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13¾	15¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18½	20½
Beverly Gas & Electric	33	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	117½	122½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	96½	..
Conn Light & Power	39¼	40¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¾	24¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	21¾	..
Fitchburgh Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	69¾	72¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¼
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13½	15
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81	87
Mass Power & Light pf	14½	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30½	33
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	19½	19¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	81¾	85¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	78¾	79¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21	23½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20¾	22¾
Newport Electric	21	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	113
R I Public Serv pf	32½	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	19	20¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	100	..
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (2.80)	49¾	52¼
Bank of New York (14)	365	377
Bankers Trust (1.60)	44¾	46¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	61	65
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	301½	311½
Chase National (1.60)	34¾	37¼
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	43¾	47¾
Commercial (2)	37	39
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17¾	19¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	43¾	46¾
Empire Trust (3)	70	75
First National N Y (60)	1450	1500
Guaranty Trust (12)	310½	316½
Irving Trust (.60)	12½	13¾
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	23¾	25¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51¾	55¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	71½	75½
National City (1)	23¾	25¾
New York Trust (2½)	49¾	52¾
Public (1½)	34¾	37¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	11¾	13¾
United States (60a)	1250	1300

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	..
First National (3)	57	60½
Massachusetts Bankers (12)	310	330
†New Eng Trust Co (30)	1000	..
National Shawmut (3)	57	..
National Shawmut (1)	21½	23¾
Pilgrim Trust (5)	107	..
Second Bank (3)	107	110
†State Street Trust (8)	1100	..
United States Trust (20)	2100	..
United States Trust pf (5a)	114	117
Webster & Atlas (2)	37	39

†Ex-dividend; ‡Not to be offered to the public. §Plus accrued dividends. ¶Prior preferred dividends in arrears. ††Subject to final approval.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43½	46½
Continental Illinois (4)	106¼	110¼
First National Chicago (10)	378	383
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31½	33½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	85¾	89¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	10¾	11¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	83¾	86¼
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	87	90½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	555	580
Camden Fire (1)	22½	23¾
City of New York (1g)	17¾	18¾
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	36¼	38¼
Contin Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	39½	43
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (EF) (3)	88	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	13
Franklin Fire (1a)	36¾	38¾
General Reinsurance (2)	43¾	46¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (⅝)	8¾	9½
Great American Insurance (1a)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	84	86½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	111¾	115¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32¼
Homestead (⅛g)	14¾	16¾
Insurance Co North America 2½a	80¾	83¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38½)	(41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	6¼	7
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72¾	76¼
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.40)	7	8½
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	45¾	48¾
National Fire (3)	84½	89½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8½
National Union (2a)	184	194
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	23½	27½
New Brunswick (1¼a)	29¾	33¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	21½	23¾
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	106½	111½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	44¾	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	85	89
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	16¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	36¾
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075g)	4¼	5¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	296	306
Seaboard Surety (½g)	49¼	51¾
Security (1.40)	25¾	27¾
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	63¾	66½
Travelers (16)	447	462
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	48½	51¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67	72
Westchester (1.20a)	31	33¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.99	3.27
Amerex Holding	22.125	24.75
American Business Shares	3.04	3.33
Axe Houghton Fund	12.52	13.40
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.27	102.36
Boston Fund	15.65	16.83
Broad Street Investing	25.78	27.82
Bullock Fund	13.62	14.93
Canadian Investment Fund	6.53	7.05
Century Shares Trust	27.16	29.21
Chemical Fund	9.22	9.98
Christiana Securities Co	2275.00	2400.00
Commodity Corp	9.01	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.76	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.35
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.78	21.24
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.96	12.82
Equitable Invest Corp	27.82	29.91
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.75	31.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.95	18.24
Fund Investors Inc	19.66	21.55
General Capital	30.27	32.56
General Investors Trust	8.02	8.41
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.68	20.09
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.66	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	28.40		S-1	....	24.63
B-2	27.94		S-2	....	12.58
B-3	18.99		S-3	....	9.36
B-4	9.36		S-4	....	4.09
K-1	16.75		K-2	....	16.82

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.40	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	17.39	....
Maryland Fund	3.90	4.58
Mass Invest Tr	19.87	21.18
Mass Inv 2d Pd	9.67	10.40
Mutual Invest	9.90	10.82
Nation Wide Voting	1.18	1.30
New England Fund	11.48	12.37
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.75	19.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.44	.49
Putnam Fund	12.90	13.87
Quarterly Income Shares	8.30	9.40
Railway & Light Sec	12.00	13.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.18	3.41
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	82.86	87.63
State Street Invest	78.84	81.80
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.89	.77
Wellington Fund	15.38	16.80

Fixed and Unit Types

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.86	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.40	..
Diversified Tr C	3.45	..
Diversified Tr D	5.15	5.85
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.48	5.18
Nation Wide Sec	3.38	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.38	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.97	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.34	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.625	2.00
First Boston Corp	20.75	22.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not Bid 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	107½	112¾
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	10½
N E Airlines	6¼	7¼
Piver Aircraft	5½	6¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5½	6¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.86¾	1.84⅞	1.86⅛	1.85⅛	
Minneapolis	1.57⅝	1.57	1.57⅛	1.57⅝	
Kansas City	1.58⅝	1.57¼	1.58⅝	1.57⅝	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.42⅞	1.41⅞	1.42⅝	1.42¼	
Minneapolis	1.34⅝	1.34	1.34⅝	1.34⅝	
Kansas City	1.35⅝	1.34⅝	1.35⅝	1.34⅝	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.40	1.40⅛	1.39¾	1.39⅞	
Minneapolis	1.53½	1.53¾	1.53	1.53¼	
Kansas City	1.53	1.52¾	1.53	1.52¾	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.76	.77	.77¾	.78	
Minneapolis	.76¼	.78	.78¾	.76½	
Winnipeg			.81¼	.81⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.18	1.18¾	1.18	1.18¼	1.18⅜
May	1.18	1.18⅝	1.18	1.18	1.18⅛
July	1.14¾	1.15⅛	1.14¾	1.14⅞	1.15⅛
Sept.	1.13	1.14⅝	1.13¾	1.14⅝	1.13⅞
Barley, Chicago					
Oct.	1.18	1.18¼	1.18	1.18¼	1.18
May	1.14¾	1.15	1.14¾	1.15	1.14¼
July	1.13	1.13¾	1.13	1.13	1.13

Wool

Ostaas

Dec.	....	....	....	91.00	92.5
March	....	....	....	91.00	92.5
May	....	....	....	91.00	92.5
July	....	....	....	91.00	92.5
Oct.	....	....	....	91.00	91.5

Tops

Dec.	....	....	....	127.00	127.5
March	118.0	118.0	118.0	116.00	117.0
May	114.5	114.5	113.0	112.00	113.0
July	....	....	....	108.00	109.0
Oct.	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.00	104.0

N—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

Dec.	19.30	19.32	19.21	19.22	19.32
March	19.32	19.37	19.21	19.23	19.33
May	19.40	19.47	19.31	19.33	19.43
July	19.46	19.51	19.37	19.38	19.48
Oct.	19.33	19.36	19.23	19.25	19.31

Spot, 19.05.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, Bid., Jan., Feb., 4.60 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	....	....	....	43.00b
Feb.	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
	Potatoes			
Jan.	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05

Quotations for cotton supplied by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for grain, etc., and by J. A. Hogle & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Curtis Publishing Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Directors of Curtis Publishing Company declared a $1.50 dividend on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock holders of record Dec. 15. The preferred will be the first stock issued, 1937.

Pump Primers, Business Group Seen Diverging on Fiscal Policy

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Second of three articles on fiscal policy.)

NEW YORK—Previous article pointed out that the deficit is now shrinking and may total only around $45-50 billion this year, with tax revenues and Treasury borrowings from non-banking sources now sufficient to take care of the "inflation gap."

The outlook the following fiscal year, 1944-1945, involves a crucial question of fiscal policy—whether the country will return to the prewar "compensated economy" or "spending-lending" fiscal policy, or whether it will find something more effective in job-making.

Budget Pure Guesswork

The preliminary Treasury estimate for 1944-1945 will be made public in about five weeks. It will be perhaps the most tentative budget involving the most straightout guessing in American history, for its major outlines will depend entirely on how long the Germans hold out.

If the Germans are expected to hold out through June, 1945, the estimate should run, perhaps, around $100 billion outlay, $50 billion intake. But if they are expected to be through by June 30, 1944, then the estimate might run something like $50 billion outgo and $50 billion intake.

These figures are pretty wild and woolly, but they represent the extremes in which the figures might occur. The point of outstanding importance is the nearness with which income might begin to approach outgo under any but the most unexpectedly gloomy circumstances.

With Germany beaten, it would seem likely that war outlays might be cut rather rapidly in half, or down to a rate of around $4 billion a month and $50 billion a year, as a huge backlog of war material, ships, and land equipment is concentrated on Japan. The United States would, of course, also have quite large commitments in Europe in reconstruction well above the recent puny estimate of UNRRA, and the Treasury would have heavy commitments on excess profits tax refunds, severance pay, and so on. But, barring some extraordinary decline in national income and activity, tax revenues should keep up and the gap between intake and outgo should narrow sharply, as it did after World War I.

Cut Taxes or Prime Pump

The circumstances then might be set for a battle royal between those who want to go back to the pump-priming of the 'thirties, and those who wanted to lower the tax rates. In fact the preliminary skirmishes have already begun as witness for example the recent debate at the National Industrial Conference Board between Dr. Alvin Hansen, leading idea-man for the pump-priming school, and Dr. George Terborough of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, on "Public and Private Investment after the War."

Unlike in the 'thirties, the two schools are likely in post-war days to agree on two major premises—first, that a balanced budget is not an immediate "must," and second, that there must be plenty of jobs.

From these premises, however, the two schools will probably diverge radically. The Washington or Hansen school of pump-priming or "mature ecenomy" would obviously meet any incipient or threatened unemployment with big government works. The other school, as yet inchoate and without formula, would probably gravitate toward a policy of meeting unemployment by stimulating business and private investment, particularly through tax cuts.

Polemically the first group, the Washington pump-primers, have two strikes on them, on the following grounds.

In the first place their program didn't work, and was only bailed out politically and economically by the national defense program and then the war, after having run the national debt up by about $25 billions and yet having fallen short of full employment by some ten million jobs, the decade ending with fewer jobs and a smaller dollar total of salary and wage income than it began with.

Both Ends Against Middle

And in the second place, the program disingenuously played both ends of fiscal theory against the middle, by first embracing the goal of intentional and conscious deficits as a good, and then shifting to the goal of a balanced budget. By arguing the first of these polar opposites they justified an increase in government spending, and then by switching in the other direction they argued for an increase in taxes.

Never once did this school take the equally reasonable tack that deficits could be created by lowering taxes, or that budgets could be balanced by cutting government expense. So the only net effect of this disingenuous yawing of fiscal policy from port to starboard and back was that government expenses constantly increased, and so did the tax burden on private enterprise and spending.

This heads-I-win-tails-you-lose game was successful in the 'thirties because conservative business protagonists did not catch on, being half sold on the apparent need for deficits but still half sold on the paramount importance of all times of immediate budget-balancing.

But no such strategic weakness is likely to afflict the conservative or business group in the future, as indicated by the recent position of the National Association of Manufacturers this fall in opposing any tax increase whatever despite the heavy rate of current deficit.

The Hansen or compensated economy school has already indicated their line of defense against the charge of failure in the 'thirties. The defense is simple—they didn't have enough deficit-billions to play with. "If deficits of three or four billions a year didn't do the trick then deficits of twenty or thirty billions," it is argued, "should be tried. The stakes would be increased."

(To be continued)

New High-Speed Method of Finishing Metallic Spars for Planes Revealed

NEW YORK—An industrial secret of American plane production, a new high-speed method of finishing the metallic spars which are the ribs of warplanes, was reported to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here.

It is a machine job. Before the war it would have required 10,000 machines to finish the spars of today's planes. Today the job is done by only 80 of the new machines.

The spars range from 10 to 40 feet long each. When the war started it took from 500 to 1000 hours to finish just one spar, and there are 8 to 48 for a single plane.

The 10,000 machines of those days, if in use today, would keep busy 30,000 operators, working an average of 240,000 hours daily. The saving in manpower by the new machines is in proportion.

The report was made by the designer, Paul Duboscland, president, Paragon Research, Inc., engineers for the Farnham Manuacturing Co., Buffalo.

The machines have to grind down the surface of the spars to a perfection which Mr. Duboscland said is a designer's dream and a production man's nightmare. Before the war this was done with cutting and milling machines designed to work on metal. These machine teeth moved comparatively slowly over the metal.

Mr. Duboscland tried a breathtaking experiment. He designed machines to cut metal at the high speed which industry has used for years in trimming and smoothing wood. Theoretically, even if no other catastrophe occurred from this speed when applied to metal, it ought to heat the metal spars so that they would warp and become useless. The difficulties were overcome, some by surprising means.

The spars are mostly an aluminum alloy. That they are part of America's air superiority, Mr. Duboscland showed by photos of a Boston bomber which went on a low-altitude mission over France. A wing-hit a 4-inch pipe mast, which cut half way across the wing-like going through butter. Then it hit a spar and the spar cut the steel mast as clean as a knife. If the spar had failed the Boston would have lost its wing and could not have flown home.

Phileo Output, Sales Seen at New High Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Production and sales of Phileo Corporation this year should substantially exceed all previous records, even after very substantial price reductions on Army and Navy work to give the Government the benefit of new methods and increasing efficiency, according to James T. Buckley, chairman of the company's executive committee.

"This production record gives some indication of the essential part that the company has been called upon to play in the war effort," Mr. Buckley pointed out in a special message to the 20

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR CHRISTMAS 1943
SHOP EARLY—It's the "Early Bird" That Gets That Particular Gift You Have in Mind.
- Fine Table Glassware—decorated—crystal.
- Fenton Handmade Hobnail—cranberry, blue, yellow and white.
- Fostoria—"Colony" pattern—open stock.
- Westmoreland — handmade milk glass.
- Mexican Imports—colorful figurines and vases.
- Decorated Shelves—worthy background for the Objets d'Art which they will hold.
- Woodenware—designed for utility and compact beauty.
- Mirrors—sparkling plate glass.
- Pictures—best assortment of large pictures ever shown in Brockton.

When You Think of Framing Think of
CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
256 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 1, MASS.

Storey & Co.
Exclusively of Advice, Selection, Instruction
OUR
Christmas Gift Shop
IS NOW OPEN
128 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHER SERVICE
by factory-trained experts, using genuine EASY replacement parts. Service on other makes.
783 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass. Tel. 0655

Give a Furniture Gift
Shop at
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton 35, Mass.

EDGAR'S
BROCKTON'S LEADING
Christmas
GIFT STORE
196 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

PORTER'S
PRACTICAL
Christmas Gifts
FOR HER
224-230 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.

A Fine Food Line Since '9Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
137 Main St., Brockton 43 Phone 2000

Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON (Continued)

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 480 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.—4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mynna's Dresses
TAILORED AND DRESSY COSTUMES
1416 BEACON STREET LONGWOOD
COR. SUMMIT AVENUE 7787

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
121 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

Christmas Gifts
for the discriminating
Holmberg & Douglas
Jewelers
1332 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
108 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro. Francis G. Carreiro

A Merry Christmas
Bancroft Cleansers
who
announce a new shop
at
1304 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
ASP. 6060

THE ANNA SHOPPE
1326-28 BEACON STREET
DOLLS!
Fascinating dolls of every description
Come and See!

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL R. CAMERON CO.
Toys—Games—Sleds
Skates—Hockey Sticks
Tree Decorations
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

Christmas Cards, Diaries
Stationery
Fountain Pens Repaired
LA FRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. TRO. 7338

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon, 50c

Christmas Greetings from
CHARLES FERRANTI
Experts in Hair Trimming
Men, Women and Children
Eight Skilled Barbers—No Waiting
1302 MASS. AVE., HARVARD SQUARE

DERBY • JEWELER
GIFTS
John H. Derby, Jeweler, Inc.
Harvard Sq., Cambridge Tro. 9367
Davis Sq., Somerville Som. 1093

CONCORD

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 490 Maynard, Mass.
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1884
Providence Pike, Dedham Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED 0051—0052

Geishecker's
"Key Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
370 High Street Dedham 0629

We know that you know . . . that we're doing our best to serve you well in spite of shortage of help, transportation problems, and increased demands. We appreciate your patience.
"Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0300

EVERETT

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
Early Shopping Gives the Widest Selection of Christmas Cards and Gifts
Also Greater Personal Attention!
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REMEMBER
At the Book Shop there are Choice Gifts for all members of the family, as well as the Newest Books, Records and Christmas Cards.
THE BOOK SHOP
536 Main Street

Model Fur Shop
We carry Hollander and other well-known blends of choice furs.
Newest in Coats and Jackets.
524 MAIN STREET

Do your Christmas Shopping early.
Give Useful Gifts
Shoes and Slippers
for the entire family.
GEORGE BROS.
384-386 Main Street

Service Electric Supply Co.
Incorporated
23 Newton Place, Corner Broad St.
Lighting Fixtures
Floor and Table Lamps
Complete Assortment of Gift Items

Diamonds of Quality
$24.75 to $1500.00
(Tax included)
Watches RICE & CO. Rings
F. W. Rice
350 MAIN STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Jan. 1st and July 1st
745 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Useful Gifts for
Men and Women
ALL WOOL SWEATERS
3.98 up
Sizes 34 to 46—Several Shades
THE SWEATER SHOP
473 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
The Department Store
1885 COMPANY 1943

GREENFIELD

QUALITY GIFTS
For Every Member of the Family
Shop Before December 10th
WILSON'S

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
313 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 983-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Munchy dog food
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

BROWNIE CHRISTMAS CARDS
Eaton & Powers Stationery
KING'S LADIES' BILLFOLDS
Gifts and Gift Wrappings
LITTLE'S
22 Fleet Street

HOLYOKE

You Can Always
Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

PRACTICAL GIFTS
Sleeveless Sweaters—Cool Sweaters
Heavy Shaker Sweaters and Boys' Sweaters
Eastland's
TUXEDOS

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

LAWRENCE (Continued)

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE
SINCE 1880
Quality Gifts for Men and Boys
Macartney's
431-433 Essex Street Telephone 4111

LEXINGTON

The **PAUL REVERE SHOP**
1787 Massachusetts Ave.
Tel. Lex. 1400-J
We have the largest and most beautiful assortment of Christmas Cards in Lexington, priced from 5c to $1.00 each. Truth Calendars with picture of The Mother Church on cover, 75c and $1.00. Also other calendars.
Children's Books and Games. Good reading books for adults in fiction and non-fiction. Also hobby books.
Boxed stationery in good taste. Heisey Glassware, Abingdon Pottery, Peg Hall decorated woodenware, Brownie block paper guest towels, 50c box. Makes a grand remembrance gift. Plenty of small and useful gifts priced from 25c and up. Shop early while our stocks are complete.

CRAFT CLEANSERS
WHERE CLEANSING IS AN ART

WE WANT
— 100,000 —
WIRE HANGERS
A 10c WAR STAMP FOR EVERY 10 YOU BRING US
1702 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

THE LEXINGTON PUBLIC MARKET
Formerly Rudd's Market
1845 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0700
We Accept Telephone Orders
So That They May Be Ready
When You Call for Them.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O K That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

We Have
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS
for Christmas and Everyday
The Minute Shoppe
15 Waltham St. Lexington

Nan Tailor Dresses, as seen in Vogue, size 12 to 44 ..... $14.95
Jumper Dresses, size 9 to 44½, in pastel shades $8.95
Other dresses .... $8.95 to $39.50
M. E. BERNARD FRENCH SHOP
1705 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1895

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0004
Christmas Cards
Kemp's Nuts
Toilet Water
Bill Folds—Stationery

READY'S
MEN'S, BOYS' SHOP
Useful Christmas Gifts

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
Notice New Hours
Starting Monday, Dec. 6, 1943
9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Every day, including Sundays and Holidays, except Tuesdays when we will be closed all day.

BATEMAN'S
1738 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Santa Claus
Will be here Dec. 9-10
10-11:30 A. M.—3-5 P. M.
Please bring very little folks in morning

See Our Lovely Collection of
FEATHER HATS
7.90 to 15.90
Each One Specially Styled by Hand
ALVIN'S
20 WALTHAM STREET

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-3200. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now is the time to select your Christmas Cards while they are fresh, as well as a good assortment to choose from.
Donaldson's
75 Merrimack St. on the Sunny Side
LOWELL, MASS.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL (Continued)

Center for all kinds of
GIFTS
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
135 Central Street Lowell, Mass.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neil Co.
MERRIMACK STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

It's Christmas at
Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The House of a Million Gifts. Shop early.

Preserve your clothes by having them cleaned the
"SANITONE" Way
Highland Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
109 Central St. 278 Bridge St.
345 Westfield St. 345 Broadway

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Cherry and Webb's
The Practical Gift Is Something to Wear
LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL'S CHRISTMAS GIFT STORE
Stationery, Fountain Pens, Gift Shops, Toys, Greeting Cards
105 MERRIMACK STREET

G. C. Prince & Son, Inc.
For Christmas Gifts
The finest of leather goods at
DONOVAN'S
HARNESS & AUTO SUPPLY CO.
109 MARKET STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
In Business 111 Years

LYNN

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Men Prefer
Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Gloves, Lounging Robes, Sweaters, Suede Jackets
Lonvals
328 Union Street

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
334 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Doty
Stationery
Gifts
Christmas
Cards
ART IN LEATHER
151 Broad Street

J. Musinsky & Sons
Your Headquarters for Useful Gifts
We carry Skates, Ski Boots, Slippers, Hosiery, Hand Bags, etc.
202 BROAD STREET

GLOVES
Pigskins, Capes, Mochas, regular and cadet sizes. Prices $7.00 to $100.
M. A. ROBERTS, Men's Wear
328 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.
Authorized Agent for Adam Hats

D. L MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1630

The Parisian
DRY CLEANERS, INC.
Cleaners Dyers Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S
"ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
91-97 Willard Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

LYNN (Continued)

Hill-Welch
We are offering an assortment of USEFUL FURNITURE and APPRECIATIVE GIFTS

19 WILLOW STREET LY 2-2000

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. All New Wool Blankets
Thick, lofty Blankets with 6-inch rayon satin binding. Extra large size, 6x7 ft. Rose, blue, green, cedar and peach.
$11.98
A Wonderful Christmas Gift!
Goddard Bros.
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3787
The Quality Gift Store of Greater Lynn

A Gift Store On Every Floor
T. W. ROGERS CO.
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7788. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clifford's
Furniture Specialists
Since 1880
CLIFFORD-BLACK & CO.
Five Large Floors
MALDEN
WAKEFIELD MEDFORD

At KOTZEN'S . . .
454 Main St., Malden
DINNER SETS

Priced from $4.49 and $39 up to
TERMS
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden
Open Saturday Evenings

It's HOLIDAY Time at JOSLIN'S
Do your Christmas shopping NOW — avoid disappointment; avoid crowds; avoid waiting!

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Mal. 0245

A GIFT FROM BOSTON LEADER IS ALWAYS WELCOME
Underwear—Hosiery—Bags—House Coats—Accessories
EVERYTHING FOR HER
Shop early for best selections
Boston Leader
45 Pleasant St., Malden; 195 Essex St., Salem
349 Moody St., Waltham

Practical Christmas Gifts
Children's Wearing Apparel
Shoes — Slippers — Rubbers
B&S Children's Bazaar
99 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN

FOR CHRISTMAS
"Jillfolds" for her
Something Practical
Shoes—Hosiery
Handbags—Gloves
HIGGINS
344 Pleasant Street Mal. 1427

GIVE HIM
"ARROW" SHIRTS $2.24
"INTERWOVEN" SOX 45c
"STETSON" HATS $7.50
BAKER'S
The apparel shop that's "on the Square"
440 Main Street Malden Sq.

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
39 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MEDFORD SQUARE MEAT SHOP
8 FOREST STREET
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Groceries—Canned Goods
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Myrtle 2310

P. VOLPE & SONS, Inc.
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Myrtle 0122, 0123

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Melrose 0200-W, 8 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday and holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's Reliability
We Specialize in
High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
420 MAIN STREET

Flowers for Every Occasion
Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
635 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

GIFTS!
in
Wearing Apparel
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
328 MAIN STREET MEL. 2134

A Complete Selection of
LINENS • BLANKETS
HANDKERCHIEFS
NOVELTIES
for Your Christmas List
JONES STORES, Inc.
MALDEN — MELROSE

"FINE SHOES
WELL FITTED
WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
347 MAIN STREET

COAL — OIL
Reliable Fuel. Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Clements
THE STORE of CHEERFUL SERVICE

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Warm Clothing for Defense Workers
Tel. 2613-J 517 Main Street

MEAT STRETCHERS
Rice—Noodles—Eggs
Macaroni—Cereals
Spaghetti
ANDREWS' MARKET
510 MAIN STREET

Practical
Toys, Games,
Skis, Skates, Sleds, etc.
WHITTEMORE HARDWARE CO.
TEL. MEL. 0060 531 MAIN STREET

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0081 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

Helene's
Smart Millinery
Hats Individually Styled
BAGS and GLOVES
Next to the Theatre

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office Home
40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 3080 — Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 170
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
Visit Our Toyland
for Your
Christmas Toy Shopping
Dolls, Books, Carts, Games
and other selections at Wing's

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

LA FRANCE
Registered Jeweler
Watches — Diamonds
and other gifts
For the Holiday Season
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

BUY BOOKS NOW
FOR CHRISTMAS
HUTCHINSON'S
Ask for our free Christmas Book Catalogue

NEWBURYPORT

Kray's
"Clothes for discriminating men and women"
The Christmas
Gift Stores
Buy War Bonds
TWO STORES
9-11 PLEASANT STREET and at
118 CONGRESS STREET
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

TOYS—RECORDS—GIFTS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sales and Service
BUY WAR BONDS
38 Pleasant St. Tel. 1570, Res. 962M
ROBERT H. KNIGHT

Wm. P. Humphrey's Agency Inc.
20 STATE STREET PHONE 456
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Season's Greetings
Buy War Bonds

PREMIER FURNITURE COMPANY
72 STATE STREET
Keep up the homes they are fighting for. A gift for the home gives joy 365 days of the year. A visit to our gift shop will delight you.
BUY WAR BONDS

Simmons Music Store
24 STATE STREET
Music Gifts and
Rust-Craft Greeting Cards
Your business is appreciated.
BUY WAR BONDS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 8626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Strength FOR THE FIGHT
Security FOR THE FUTURE
SAVE *MORE* - NOW
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
The Place for My Savings

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	W	K	S		M
O	N	S		A	G	A
O	I	L		L		L
P		L	I	M	I	T
O	C	A	R	I	N	A
E	R	N	E		D	
S	O	D		B	I	T
	Q		A	L	A	R
G	U	T	R	U	N	E
L	E	E	D	S		W
E	T	A		H	A	T
D		S		E	G	O
E	M	E	R	S	O	N

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Styled for Today!
Becomingly styled hair—soft, natural looking waves—these make the perfect, easily-cared-for hair-do. These are yours, with one of our
CUSTOM PERMANENTS by EXPERTS, From $10
Madame Ruth
BIGelow 0607 36 Langley Road

Main Office Big. 4000 — Lan. 3090, Lan. 0624, Big. 0877
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
720 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
800 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1175 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

4 Convenient Neighborhood Branch Stores
to bring the best to your table
★★★
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
366 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
523 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2320
401 Highland Ave., Somerville, Davis Sq.

Oldest insurance agency in Newton, representing some of the strongest stock and mutual companies.
Budget plan if desired.
Let me quote you rates.
ALFRED E. FULLER
66 Austin Street Bigelow 7304

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

FOR SENSIBLE APPAREL
Christmas Gifts
Shop at
ORENT BROS.
663 Washington Street
Est. 1912 Tel. Nor. 0888

BAKERY
NORWOOD
Practical Gifts for Christmas
Christmas Toiletries
Yardley—Ayer's—Old Spice
Christmas Cards
GARNER'S PHARMACY
630 Washington Street
Tel. Norwood 0633

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Christmas Gifts
TOYS
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
724 Washington Street Ph. Norwood 1132

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

CHRISTMAS MUSICAL GIFTS
Guitars and Musical Merchandise. Records, Albums and Sheet Music
WOOD BROS.
621 North Street Tel. 7428

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. R. S. Bobbitt

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

JEWELERS
DIAMONDS — WATCHES
PHARMERS
90 North Street

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

SANTA CLAUS
wants to see you in
TOYLAND
ENGLAND BROS.

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

HAND BAGS
Many styles, large and small, in leathers and fabrics. Zipper tops and draw strings.
$3.95 to $18.50
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

Wadsworth's
11 GRANITE STREET
Gifts of Luxurious Beauty

MARTEX PASTEL TURKISH TOWELS
Orchid, Dusty Rose, China Blue, Straw and Green. No lovelier gifts for any home.

For Christmas
SKATES, SKIS, SLEDS, TOYS
WESTLAND'S
1555 HANCOCK STREET

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50, 1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Gifts for
Civilians and Servicemen
from
A MAN'S STORE
TALBOT'S
QUINCY SQUARE

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

W. S. WELLS
319 Newport Avenue, Wollaston
Opp. Wollaston Depot Gra. 2557
Fine Selection of
Chrirstmas Gifts
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ENGLAND

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Facts and Figures

IT TAKES 43,000 ACRES OF FOOD TO SUPPLY THE WORKERS WHO BUILD ONE BATTLESHIP

A FIVE-MILE TUNNEL HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON, ASIA, TO IRRIGATE 7,000 ACRES WITH WATER FROM THE LITANI RIVER

In Lighter Vein

The Middle Road

Three managers of chicken farms in Germany were being questioned by a Gestapo man. "What do you feed your chickens?" the first was asked.

"Corn."

"You're under arrest! We use corn to feed the people!"

The second manager overheard the conversation, and tried to play safe.

"What do you feed your chickens?" came the question.

"Corn husks."

"You're under arrest! We use the husks to make cloth. And you?" he asked, turning to the third man.

"I give my chickens the money and tell them to go and buy their own food."—Tit-Bits.

Due for Pension

Hostess (speaking about the cook): "Yes, she's an old family retainer."

Guest: "But you've only had her a few weeks!"

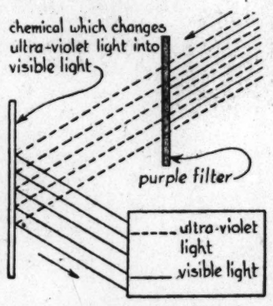
"Yes, dear, but these days two weeks is a long time to keep a servant."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Black Light Enables Maps to Be Read During a Blackout?

In war, both on land and in the air, the reading of maps is often of vital importance. Also the dials and instruments of military control-panels must be lighted. The problem involved, however, is that the use of even a dim source of direct illumination may give away the user's position to the enemy. And bright light inside a closed cockpit makes it difficult for the night pilot to see out.

Military maps and instruments now may be read by invisible (ultra-violet) light, popularly known as "black light."



"Black light is fast becoming an effective war weapon for the nation's fighting forces," according to E. W. Beggs, Westinghouse lighting engineer. "Already it is making it possible for American pilots to illuminate fluorescent glowing instrument dials in the darkness without glare which would impair the pilot's ability to see out into night."

The maps and dials to be illuminated are coated with a newly-discovered chemical which transforms the ultra-violet light into visible light. By use of suitable chemicals, charts and diagrams can be made to glow in various colors to convey quickly several different types of information.

Various other applications of the use of fluorescent chemicals and ultra-violet light suggest themselves. For instance, invisible light striking fluorescent paint could provide luminous paths across the floor of an industrial plant in a sudden blackout. By the same means power switches, elevator doors, and stairways could be high-lighted after the direct light was turned off.

Black light may be obtained from mercury vapor and fluorescent lamps, the visible light being sifted out by means of a purple filter or a chemical coating over the lamp.

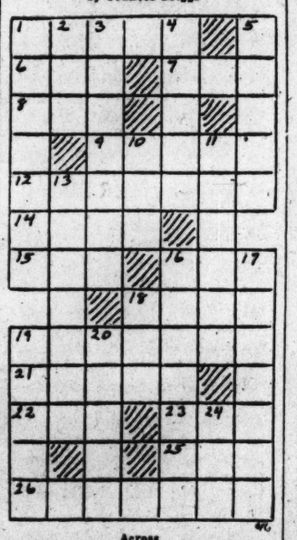
W. P. Keasbey

Revealing Note

In the second year of clothes rationing in Great Britain, men used 68 coupons and women 70, which shows that husbands were not deprived of clothing by their wives.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is captain of "The Cotton Blossom" in Edna Ferber's "Show Boat"?
6—How many consonants are there in "aria"?
7—What is a Turkish title of respect?
8—To lubricate.
9—Point not to be passed is what?
13—The Chinese human is earliest known prototype of what musical instrument?
14—The Rhea eagle is what?
15—Grass-covered earth.
16—What part of bridle is inserted in horse's mouth.
18—Like a wing.
19—In "Ring of the Nibelung," who is Gunther's sister, who becomes wife of Siegfried?
21—What English city is noted for its great musical festivals?
22—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
23—What is said to be thrown in ring to announce colt's entry into a contest?
25—Self.
26—Who was known as the "Sage of Concord"?

Down

1—What peculiar Old World bird takes its name from its whooping cry (pl.)?
2—A witch bird is what?
3—What canal connects Lakes Erie and Ontario?
4—What is a ragout of game partly roasted and then stewed in a sauce?
5—What island in Mediterranean was anciently known as Melita?
10—It is said that there are no snakes in what island (abbr.)?
11—Laughing boy, titular hero of a La Farge novel, is what?
12—Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland" is invited to play what game?
14—In "Last Rose of Summer," no rose had it ugh to reflect back her what?
17—What U. S. State capital is on Delaware River?
19—Sedge.
20—How strenuous European life is what?
23—Tantalize.
24—Past.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Drawn by Corka

"I'll have . . . er . . . ah . . . number six."

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

From I. D., Oxford, Mass.: "First, to be able to pronounce the syllable 'ar' the way Milton Cross and Clifton Fadiman do, in words like 'market, dark,' etc. Being hopelessly New England in my speech, this seems impossible for me to achieve! Second, to be able to break an egg as deftly as the boys behind the soda fountains do it. (Or should I say the boys who used to be behind the soda fountain counters?"

♦ ♦ ♦

Miss S., Philadelphia, has an idea for solving her Christmas shopping: "My Secret Ambition is to go into a large department store at night, when there are no sales clerks to pester me and just go from counter to counter, department to department, and help myself to what I want and then to go to the soda fountain and sit down in front of the ice-cream containers with a spoon, sampling a little of this flavor and a little of that.

"P. S. I would be willing to pay."

♦ ♦ ♦

Canny M. L. B., New Britain, Conn., submits an S. A. that should appeal to any suburbanite. "It's to have all the residents on my street get together and purchase a motor-driven snowplow. In this way we could handily take care of the snow on our walks this winter."

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. M. J., Randolph, Vt., "One great wish has always been to be able to make chicken soup without chicken as I am sure some restaurants do."

Home for the Holidays

Whittier, Alaska

A high school student had won a scholarship in competition with other graduates in his state, and was as a result attending Harvard University. Owing to his limited finances, he was waiting on table in exchange for meals in a boarding club patronized by one of his professors. Shortly before Christmas this professor asked the student if he was going home for the holidays. Boy-like he expressed his disappointment by turning his pockets wrong side out. The sympathetic pedagogue remarked that something should be done about that. To one who is attending college for the first time, miles away from home, and listening to the plans of fellow students as they prepare to leave for the holiday period, this seems like a real calamity. That was the unhappy picture facing this homesick student, who by next morning had reached the limit of loneliness. While clearing off the table after the evening meal, he found, at the professor's place, a check drawn in his favor on the "Fund for Homesick Students at Christmas Time," in the amount of one hundred dollars. His loneliness vanished in his gratitude to the kindly professor who had his own ways of enjoying a happy Christmas.

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON -- SECRETARY HULL BRANDS GERMAN PEACE RUMORS AS ENEMY PROPAGANDA.

THERE'S NO TIME FOR COMPLACENCY HERE
— NOR SHOULD THERE BE ON THE HOME FRONT
LOOKS LIKE IT'D BE OVER SOON
GERMANS RETREAT
HEAVY CASUALTIES
HITLER'S REPORTED READY TO SUE FOR PEACE
E. VAN ZELM

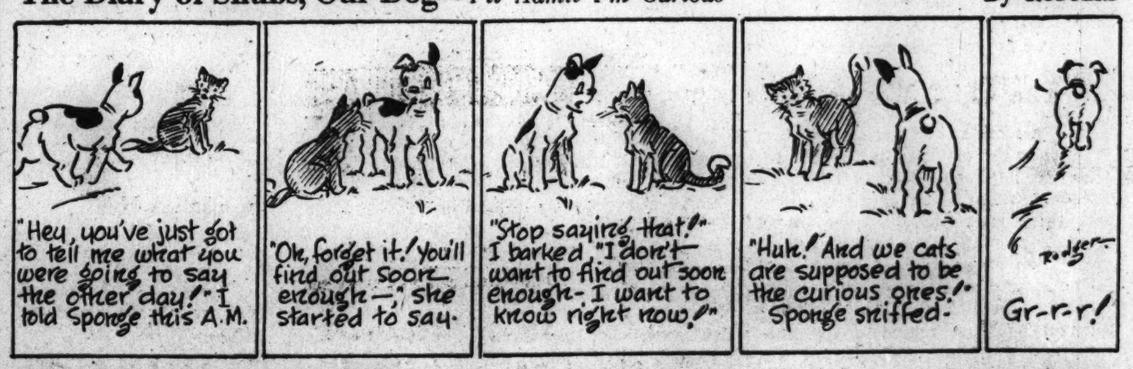
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe a Penguin*

By Le Pelley

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT THERE ?
WINGS
NOW LISTEN, TUBBY....
IF BIRDS CAN DO IT SO CAN I
WHEN I GET STARTED I'LL FLY AS WELL AS ANY BIRD YOU CAN NAME !
AN OSTRICH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Admit I'm Curious*

By Rodgers


"Hey, you've just got to tell me what you were going to say the other day!" I told Sponge this A.M.
"Oh, forget it! You'll find out soon enough—," she started to say.
"Stop saying that!" I barked, "I don't want to find out soon enough—I want to know right now!"
"Huh! And we cats are supposed to be the curious ones!" Sponge sniffed.
Gr-r-r!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Show Must Go On*

By The Hagers

Ted peeled his costume off, and then Was soon back on the stage again.
Said Bumbalo, "Now, Ted, don't fret! Tonight, I'll shoot you in the net."
"Ted, are you staying in this act? You aren't expendable," I quacked.
"Yes! Bumbalo has mapped my flight. The net's the target for tonight."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

China as a Bridge

Once more the western democracies have made a heavy draft on China's fortitude. This is so even though Chungking is reported very happy about the Cairo conference. President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek undoubtedly carried home a great prize from the meeting in Egypt—recognition of China as the chief Power in Asia and one of the Four Pillars of postwar stability. But this is only a mortgage on the future; its price appears to be many more months of privation, more delays before major military aid is furnished China.

Day by day the evidence increases that Britain and America are not undertaking the kind of drive for the reopening of the Burma Road which had been expected. Almost one third of the campaigning season has gone, and there is little sign of the amphibious campaign Lord Mountbatten was supposedly sent out to wage—unless the pushing of a road from India to join the Burma Road above Lashio is the campaign.

Of course, some surprises may be in store. The Japanese are said to be expecting an attack on Sumatra. But if the British fleet is to be used—and that was one of the chief benefits which was expected to follow the clearing of the Mediterranean—the best time would appear to be before any new demands are made by second-front operations in the West. The day when "the war against Japan will be won from China," as Admiral Nimitz has predicted, is not surely visible even on the new 1944 calendars.

But if China is not soon to be the key to victory in the Pacific, her role as the key to peace in the Far East was unmistakably fixed at Cairo. It would be folly to build too roseate hopes on the new China. The sentimentalized assumption that she is going to spring forth suddenly as a modern democracy in the Western mold is dangerous.

Indeed, some "realistic" students of politics have asserted that the United States will eventually find it necessary to side with Japan as a counterweight to China. This reasoning is on a geopolitical basis, assuming that there is a natural affinity of sea powers as against land powers, and arguing that Japan in the Pacific bears the same relationship to America as Britain does in the Atlantic—a shield against continental powers. But this viewpoint sadly undervalues mental and moral factors weightier than geography.

In fundamental respects China is the most natural bridge between East and West, between the white and yellow races: Her entertainment of democratic ideas and the degree of local self-government already developed; her nonoring of the student as contrasted with Japan's honoring of the warrior; the stabilizing influences of her higher concepts of family life; her deeper sense of civilization as compared with the mechanical veneer Japan boasts.

But above and beyond these is the degree to which China has accepted Christianity. The leavening effect of Christian teaching and the work of devoted missionaries may prove a greater bond between East and West than any political or commercial influence.

Particularly providential appears the Christian leadership now exercised in China by President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. At a time when the world is thinking chiefly of military power, it would be well to remember that foundational security rests largely on mental and moral factors. It is these more than physical proximity or material progress which will give us a safe and happy world community.

The Chief Weapon

Is it a mere coincidence that at a time when the distillers of the United States are buying page ads in the newspapers, exclaiming in agonized tones that there isn't enough liquor to go around, that the temperance forces of the Nation have launched a new crusade for total abstinence?

Sunday, December 5, is the tenth anniversary of the repeal of prohibition, and a million members of the W. C. T. U., it is announced, believing with their leader, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, that "prayer has always been the chief weapon of Christians," plan to employ this means in a "new crusade for home protection."

Seventy years ago this Christmas eve a handful of women began their first temperance crusade by praying in the streets in front of the saloons of Hillsboro, Ohio. They were successful in converting the liquor sellers themselves to the cause of total abstinence. The methods they employed then can still be made the most effective against the evils of the liquor traffic.

December Seventh

President Roosevelt has rightly vetoed a resolution of Congress which would set aside December 7 as Armed Services Honor Day. It would be ironic indeed if celebration of this day down the years should result in its being thought of as a holiday. December 7 was a day of dishonor, and at least discredit, for all but the relatively few Americans who bore the brunt of Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor, and even for some of them the right to honor is not yet clearly established.

Just as Americans could not imagine how the attack came so near to fulfilling Japanese aims, so they do not yet completely know, as a nation, why it occurred. Where were the gaps in the military defenses? But also, where were the gaps in the political thinking of Americans that permitted the pre-Pearl Harbor invasion—the invasion of a great and intelligent country by the delusion that it was immune from attack?

The military gaps have been closed. But have the breaches in America's mental defenses been filled in with nation-wide understanding of the truly international basis of American security? When the votes of the people and the sayings of their Senators on foreign policy issues offer proof that they have, December 7 might be eligible for suitable observance as the day the isolationists began to wake up, having been kicked out of bed first.

As President Roosevelt seems to feel, a day that begins like that is not the most promising sort for a holiday. Nor is it appropriate for honoring a young generation whose sacrifices must make up for the ignorance of an older one. The date for an Armed Services Honor Day will surely come. It could be that day on which Americans take, on behalf of peace—and at whatever risks they must—as inspiring and effective action as the armed services are now taking on behalf of victory.

Relief on the March

For three weeks the friendly tread of delegates of 43 nations along the boardwalk of Atlantic City have echoed through Europe's vast underground. And ears all too used to the tramp of nothing but enemy boots have conveyed to waiting hearts the first unmistakable sounds of a relief army following on the heels of the retreating Nazis.

Daily by short wave the deliberations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council were radiocast abroad, and heartening deliberations they were. The unanimity achieved and concerted action planned laid a solid foundation for postwar cooperation of all countries. Little nations which at first had feared domination by the Big Four were given ample voice in the proceedings.

Scope of the UNRRA, defined in its charter as the administering of relief to victims of war in liberated areas, was extended to include peoples in other areas, including Germany, where such relief may be necessary, for example, to prevent the spread of epidemics into liberated territories. Needy countries are to be supplied with food, clothing, transportation, seed, farm implements, and other relief and rehabilitation supplies and services.

Emphasis throughout the conference was on the importance of aiding peoples to get on their own feet, and the war victims expressed a ready willingness to pay for the help they receive—some in currency and others in raw materials. Only in cases where countries are entirely destitute will supplies be given free. And it is anticipated that after the postwar second harvest, the UNRRA will be able to step out of the picture.

Solution of the complicated refugee problem, with its 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 misplaced persons, seems to be fairly divided between two authorities. The UNRRA will assist in the care and repatriation of individuals willing to return to their countries of origin or former residences and will help for a reasonable period those who do not desire repatriation. The latter, wherever possible, will be found new places of settlement and removed thereto by the Inter-Governmental Committee.

Plans for financing of the Administration's program appear sound. The United States, as the richest nation and only one of the Big Four with its homeland unravaged, quite properly assumes a major share, although its quota is only 40 to 60 per cent of what it spent on foreign relief after the last war.

In the words of the Director-General, Herbert H. Lehman, the deliberations appear to have been guided "not alone by the compelling force of humane sentiments but by the dictates of sound common sense and of mutual interest."

And That's Final

ASK IF THEY WOULDN'T LIKE TO LOOK AT OUR NEW LINE OF NEGOTIATED PEACE PROPOSALS
I KEEP GETTING THE SAME ANSWER — "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"
DIRECTORY
UNITED NATIONS
BERLIN
SAMPLES
L.F. VAN ZELM

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Too Much Wrong Publicity?

Newspaper readers had a right to be shocked when they read that a high ranking Army officer had slapped a shell-shocked soldier in a field hospital.

It might not be too far-fetched to attribute the incident in part, at least, to too much publicity of the wrong kind. For a long time many newspapers and the more sensational magazines have made a point of playing up Lieutenant General Patton's tendency to "blow up" whenever writing about him. Instead of stressing that he is a skillful field general *in spite* of a certain lack of self-control, these publications have glorified the very qualities that have caused this regrettable incident.

Much humility is demanded of an Army general in wartime if he is to refrain from swaggering. The task is made even more difficult when the individual knows that certain unfortunate shortcomings are being viewed by some sections of the press and public as "colorful."

THEODORE N. COOK
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Cheer to Prisoner's Kin

It is with gratitude that I remember the response of your readers to my appeal for help in sending Christmas cheer to the families of those in prison.

Once more the Wardens and Chaplains have sent me lists of the most needy families, and to these I want to send warm clothing, money for special comforts in sickness or other emergency, and dolls and toys for the children.

If any of your readers care to help us in this, I shall be most grateful. All gifts should be sent to Mrs. Ballington Booth, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City 1, and will be acknowledged by official receipt.

MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH

Why Margarine Is Scarce

With regard to the queries appearing from time to time in the Monitor as to why oleomargarine is not used more than it is, I understand the chief trouble in these times is that the industry is unable to get a high enough priority on the necessary equipment. The fats used are treated under rather high pressure with hydrogen, to form compounds having higher softening and melting points. This process requires heavy steel vessels and also compressors for the hydrogen. The steel is hard to get and compressors are on about the highest priority there is, next to actual naval and military supplies.

I suppose the butter people are also partly responsible for the difficulties, especially the 10 per cent tax on yellow margarine, but I think the priorities are the main difficulty.

Shawinigan Falls, P. Q. A. DAVID KING

In Saudi Arabia

With reference to your brief article entitled "An Island Few Europeans Know," my husband and I have been privileged in being allowed to travel over a considerable area in Saudi Arabia. We have found rivers there known as "Wadis." I admit many are dry for a greater part of each year, but I have been stranded in a car when attempting to ford a river in flood, which we learned had done considerable damage, such as loss of camels, a dozen or so Bedouins drowned, and trees torn up by the roots. In the district of Al Hassa, the eastern part of Saudi Arabia, there are large springs.

Perhaps the physical virility of the Arab can be explained by his natural energy and, like the Scot, having to tax his ingenuity and initiative to make a living. I have never found anyone more courteous, intelligent and hospitable than the Arab. Whether he lives in a palace or a tent, he is a true gentleman. Once a gentleman, always a gentleman, whether he is bred in the desert, London fog, or among the orange groves and man-made canyons of this great country.

Mamaroneck, N. Y. NORAH G. TWITCHELL

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

That Anti-Poll Tax Bill

The Wide Horizon

Editorial Research Reports

Having been reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the anti-poll tax bill—subject of one of the most acrid controversies of the present Congress—is now awaiting action in the United States Senate.

The bill, covering only Federal elections, was passed by the House on May 25, by vote of 265 to 114, and has been approved, 3 to 2, by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee vote. Wendell L. Willkie said recently at Syracuse, N. Y., that the "Southern Democratic bloc" in Congress remains in office because "millions of people in their States are unable to exercise the franchise." Mr. Willkie also said, "They filibuster indefinitely against any attempt that is made to recognize the free right of all Americans to vote," and he charged that in some Southern States in 1940 less than 10 per cent of the voters "met the financial requirement which permitted them to go to the polls in that year."

* * *

The supporters of the anti-poll tax bill find Section 2 of Article I of the Constitution a tough nut to crack. This declares explicitly that in each State the voters for members of the House of Representatives shall have the qualifications requisite for voters for the most numerous branch of the State legislature. A similar section of the 17th Amendment covers elections to the Senate.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1787 some delegates wanted a liberal basis for suffrage, but others feared that the propertied few would be oppressed by the irresponsible many. The difference in outlook proved so irreconcilable that the issue was left to the States. This fact was pointed to in the debates for ratifying the Constitution, against those who argued that the document unduly overrode State supremacy.

The anti-poll taxers hold that the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting is not properly a "qualification." Denying that Article I, Sec. 2, gives the States unlimited power on voting prerequisites, they hold that the Supreme Court would hardly allow a State to deny voting rights in Federal elections, for instance, to Catholics, or to divorced persons, or to Socialists.

In other words, the argument is that the voting prerequisites of the States must meet the Due Process clauses of the Constitution by not being arbitrary or capricious. To bolster this view, the supporters of the anti-poll tax bill point to the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution. This empowers the Congress to alter (except as to places for choosing Senators) regulations made by the legislatures of the States on the times, places, and manner of electing Senators and Representatives.

* * *

In the Edwards ("Okies") case, the Supreme Court on Nov. 24, 1941, unanimously invalidated a California law denying indigent migrants access to the State. Five justices called the law an improper interference with interstate traffic. Four based their decision on the inherent right of citizens, rich or poor, to travel as they pleased within the Nation. One of these four, Justice Jackson, in a separate concurring opinion declared: "A man's mere property status, without more, cannot be used by a State to test, qualify, or limit his rights as a citizen of the United States. . . . The mere state of being without funds is a neutral fact—constitutionally an irrelevance like race, creed, or color."

Against this position must be placed the undeniable fact that when the Constitution was framed and adopted, all the States had property or income qualifications for voting, or both. Pennsylvania required ownership of at least 50 acres or personal property valued at 50 pounds. In Delaware and Maryland it was 50 acres or 40 pounds. In Massachusetts and Connecticut it was land yielding at least 40 shillings or 40 pounds in personal property. And in South Carolina the alternative to land holding was a tax payment of at least ten shillings. Today a number of States, Southern and non-Southern, still deny the right to vote to paupers.

Frankness About the Far East

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Whether it was due to knowledge of the heavy American casualties at Tarawa or a growing maturity of the press in handling war news, or both, the military implications of the Cairo conference were less overplayed than those of any preceding conference. This time the news was written straight down the groove of known facts about the Far Eastern war.

The least common denominator of what has been written about the conference is roughly the following: "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was given everything he could possibly have wished or even hoped for in the way of political guarantees for the future, and was persuaded to be satisfied with existing military plans for the Far East, pedestrian though they are."

Coming on the heels of the operation at Tarawa it would have been folly, of course, to have presented the results in any other terms. Tarawa was like the air attack on Schweinfurt, the kind of price you can afford to pay in wartime only for an objective of transcendent importance. There have been no more deep daylight penetrations of Germany since Schweinfurt in mid-October. It is almost axiomatic that there will be no further attempts to capture a fortified Japanese base in the Pacific until new methods have been devised which promise lower costs.

Meanwhile, the results are a telling indication of how long and hard the war against Japan is going to be, particularly since we have publicly told the Japanese that their defeat means their complete degradation from the ranks of a first-class world Power to what they were 90 years ago.

The Generalissimo can read the signs as well as anyone and he is reported satisfied with what is being done, which after all represents extraordinary Allied efforts in relation to forces available. Some day the story of the air ferry from India to China will be written. When it is, the country will realize that there are no greater heroes in this war than the boys who fly the big transports "across the hump." The result is a driblet for China which just barely suffices to keep Chinese resistance alive. The price being paid for that driblet is staggering.

The driblet will eventually be expanded into a trickle. That will come when the new Ledo Road is driven through to a junction with the old Burma Road. There is every confidence in high quarters that this will be accomplished within the next six months, perhaps less. When it is, the air ferry will become many times more efficient. The planes will be able to fly along an Allied-controlled path. There will be emergency landing fields along the route and the amount of fuel which will have to be transported the entire distance by air will be substantially reduced. General Chennault's air force will become stronger, perhaps within a year strong enough to open a way to the China coast for Chinese ground armies. Then there will be a place where the Navy could drive a supply line direct to a Chinese port. Then, and only then, would it be possible to move supplies into China in quantities which would have any general meaning to the Chinese war effort.

It is a picture of a long, hard road ahead. It is a factual picture understood by everyone who has taken the trouble to study the basic elements in Far Eastern war. Tarawa drives it home now with particular force because Tarawa was an American victory won under the cover of complete naval control of the surrounding waters and after a powerful naval and air bombardment. Yet we still sustained as many casualties in the 76 hours of fighting ashore as during the entire first six months on Guadalcanal. The Japs lost the island, but they made us pay that price in ground casualties, plus an escort aircraft carrier, without even risking a single unit of their surface fleet.

No wonder the military side of the Cairo conference was played "straight" and the public given perhaps the most accurate press interpretation of the war of a strategic conference.

It's a Crazy Business

The Bookshelf

By Erwin D. Canham

Anybody who was inside an American newspaper office on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week will agree—after witnessing the non-keeping of the "secret" about the Cairo conference—that the newspaper business, whether on a local, national, or world scale, is three-fourths zany. Only the radio, we understand, is zanier.

The point is documented by two new books—just about as funny books about the newspaper business as have ever been written. They are a refreshing change from the ponderous and pontifical tomes turned out nowadays by the foreign correspondents. SUCH INTERESTING PEOPLE, by Robert J. Casey (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3), is an unceasing stream of anecdotes about the fearful and wonderful folk who have worked in the newsrooms of Mr. Casey's experience, mostly in Chicago. It contains many classic newspaper stories, not always in their best-known versions, but always funny. And WHERE'S SAMMY? (New York: Random House. $2.50), is the autobiography of a brash and brilliant news photographer, Sammy Schulman of International News Pictures.

If anybody wants some relief from war news, but still has a taste for the newspaper business, either book will fascinate him. Mr. Casey's folklore, one suspects, is often just that. Sammy Schulman's adventures are all personal, and they cover about all the big stories and hot spots of the last two decades. Sammy tells what happens; unlike the war correspondents, he doesn't stop to think about it; and his book is ten times as readable as theirs.

Bob Casey, who has also written a very good war correspondent's book himself, puts a sparkling story on every page of "Such Interesting People." One of the best is of Mrs. Lawson's cat. Only a few years ago, says Bob, a milkman came to Col. Frank Knox's office in the new Chicago Daily News building, and asked where he should deliver the milk for the cat. He had delivered a daily quart at the old building for many years, getting paid every two weeks at the business office. This was in the late 'thirties. Archaeologists and historians unearthed these facts:

Back in 1908, the wife of Victor Lawson, founder of the Daily News, found on the threshold of the building a thin and famished cat, and instructed the staff to get it a quart of milk a day. The cat was turned over to the foreman of the pressroom, and for the next thirty years a quart of milk was delivered every day by a succession of milkmen to a succession of foremen for a succession of cats. If they hadn't torn down the building, it would probably still be going on.

And the parallel story of the little man from Coutts's bank. One day soon after Lord Northcliffe took over The Times, of London, he met a little man with a satchel going into a locked room in The Times building. Following him, Lord Northcliffe discovered a bedroom, a gas plate, and a satchel containing a thousand pounds in gold coin. The little man had been coming for twenty years and spending every week end. He didn't know why.

Little men from Coutts's had been sleeping week ends at The Times ever since 1815. For the battle of Waterloo was fought in that year, on a Sunday. The editor of The Times had wanted to send a correspondent across the Channel on a sloop, but the bank was closed, and he couldn't get enough ready cash to send the man. So he made an arrangement with the bank to have a man and cash available in The Times office whenever the bank was closed. Many years before Lord Northcliffe's discovery, The Times had its own vaults with plenty of week-end cash.

Sammy Schulman is almost as funny, but different. He is the apotheosis of the news photographer, "a round brassy cherub" who "speaks six languages with overtones of the nasal bray that one hears only in the bleachers at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn." He is the man President Roosevelt picked out to take exclusive pictures of the Casablanca conference, and—for all we know—the Cairo and Teheran conferences, as well. The title, "Where's Sammy?" is a quotation from F. D. R. Sammy, as a matter of fact, has clicked shutters almost everywhere in the world.

There are some incongruous assignments in the collection, all the way from a flogging in a Delaware jail to the Vatican, where Sammy, the son of a Brooklyn rabbi, took exclusive news pictures of the coronation of Pius XII. There is no livelier picture in Sammy's entire output than his word picture of himself in St. Peter's, attired in full evening dress but dusty as a chimney sweep, clinging to the pedestal of a statue of Pope Benjamin V. "The name," says Sammy, "made me feel a little more at home." (P. S. That's what Sammy's book says, but the World Almanac records no Pope Benjamin. Probably Sammy meant Benedict, which unfortunately spoils the story.)

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